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B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.
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† CLYDE	4136	900	J. S. Parfit RNR.	25th ,,
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MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th November.

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"CITY OF DUNDEE"	E. Halley	3,190	7th Oct.

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BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	3rd October.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th ,,
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,460 tons, on the 1st October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

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To JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq.,
SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Inhabitants of Bombay, have the honour to request you to BE GOOD ENOUGH TO CONVENE at an early date a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of Bombay, for the purpose of GIVING EXPRESSION to the UNIVERSAL FEELING OF REGRET entertained by all classes at the heavy loss sustained in the premature death of the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG, C.I.E., and TO TAKE MEASURES for PERPETUATING his MEMORY in a suitable manner.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

C. Sargent.
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
L. G. Bombay.
L. H. Bayley.
E. T. Candy.
M. H. Starling.
Pherozeshah M. Mehta.
W. R. Macdonell.
Javerilal U. Yajnik.
E. Pechey Phipson.
J. Macpherson.
D. Mackichan.
Thomas Blaney.
Sorabjee Framjee Patel.
J. T. Hathornthwaite.
Jacob Sassoon.
Grattan Geary.
Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas.
P. Peterson.
Chutturbhuj Murarjee.
K. R. Cama.
Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
F. R. Viccajee.
F. Dreckmann.
Louis P. Russell.
Tribhovandas Vurjevandas.
Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy.
Dharamsey Sunderdas.
Lukhmidas Khimjee.
Vrijbhucandas Atmaram.
Hassumbhoy Visram.
Hormusjee Dadabhoy.
Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy.
J. Sanders Slater.
H. C. Burder.
Fazulbhoy J. Laljee.
J. Jerson Da Cunha.
Atmaram J. Kirtikar.
K. R. Kirtikar.
Cursondas Vullubhdas.
Moizudin J. Abdullally.
N. Fatehalli.
D. J. Tata.
Damodhur Goculdas.
Bhaishankar Nanabhai.
Ardeshir P. Cama.
Cowasjee Pestonji.
L. N. Banaji.
B. M. Malabari.
Manockjee Burjorjee.
Mahadev C. Apte.
Nensee Khyraz.
Shantaram Vithal.
Hormusjee M. Chichgar.
NusserwanjeeJehangirWadia
K. N. Bahadurji.
S. W. Kane.
Manekshaw J. Taleyarkhan.
Goculdas K. Parakh.
Bhaskar H. Bhagwat.
Ibrahim Rahimtulla.
Ardesir Dadabhoy Mody.
Dinsha Jamsetji Furdoonji.
Mansukhlal M. Munshi.
Chimanlal H. Setalvad.
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama
Ismael Abdullabhoy Lalljee.
M. B. Chaubal.
Nanabhai R. Ranina.
G. B. Nene.
S. R Bhandarkar.
Haji Ahmed Haji Abdulla.
Dinanath V. Madgaonkar.
G. M. Tripathi.
Shivram V. Bhandarkar.
Rustom R. Ranina.
S. G. Ajinkya.
Jaya Karadi Lingu.
N. G. Chandavarkar.

H. Birdwood.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan.
H. J. Parsons.
E. M. H. Fulton.
Basil Lang.
Fazulbhoy Visram.
Nowrozjee N. Wadia.
H. A. Acworth.
J. D. Inverarity.
G. Cotton.
Vurjevundas Madhavdas.
R. M. Sayani.
A. Goldwyer Lewis.
M. C. Turner.
C. H. Jopp.
T. J. Bennett.
Damodhur T. Mooljee.
Ameeroodin Tyabjee.
H. C. Kirkpatrick.
C. M. Cursetjee.
C. H. B. Forbes.
Cursetjee Furdunjee.
Byramjee N. Servai.
Cowasjee Hormusjee.
Oswald V. Muller.
Vundravundas Purshotumdas.
Dharamsey M. Goculdas.
Vasudeva J. Kirtikar.
Atmaram Pandurang.
Muncherjee C. Murzban.
Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal
Gordhandas Khatau.
L. J. Robertson.
S. A. Nathan.
J. A. da Gama.
Fateally Shekh Ahmed.
Haji JanMahomedHajiJusub
Shamrao Vithal.
Jugmohandas Vundravundas.
Nanu N. Kothare.
Ghelabhai Haridas.
Ardeshir Framji.
Veercund Deepchund.
S. Tomlinson.
Ardeshir F. Moos.
Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee.
Premchund Roychund.
Kaikhosro N. Kabraji.
Bhalchandra Krishna.
Hormusjee Shapoorjee.
M. G. Deshmukh.
Darasha R. Chichgar.
M. F. Murzban.
Nowrojee P. Vakil.
G. N. Nadkarni.
O. S. Pedraza.
V. G. Bhandarkar.
N. V. Bapat.
N. N. Katrak.
Furdoonji Jamsetjee.
Manassukhram S. Tripathi.
G. B. Rele.
D. A. Khare.
Motilal M. Munshi.
Luchmon Singh.
Madhavdas Raghunathdas.
Nagindas Tulsidas.
Oochavram Nanabhai.
Haji Hasum Haji Abdulla.
Vithaldas M. Desai.
G. K. Deshmukh.
A. G. Viegas.
Kalabhai Lallubhai.
V. K. Bhatavadekar.
N. V. Gokhle.
B. A. Bhagwat.
D. E. Wacha.

IN accordance with the above Requisition I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING in the TOWN HALL of Bombay on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 6th proximo, at 4-30 P.M.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, September, 28th 1193.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY, will be held in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, on SATURDAY, 30th September, at ½ past 4 P. M.

By Order.
ARDESEER FRAMJI MOOS,
Honorary Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE of JAMES CRADDOCK & Co., Photographers, consisting of the Goodwill, Book Debts, Cameras, Lenses, Thousands of Negatives and all Necessary Requirements. Valued at Rs. 12,000. The highest Offer, up to 31ST OCTOBER, will be considered. For particulars and details apply to

J. BURKE,
Murree.

FOR SALE.

"KINTURK."—The finest private Estate in Murree, splendidly built dwelling-house, all Stone, and Pucca throughout, A-1 Stabling, Kitchen, and Out Offices, two Tennis Courts, Badminton and other Lawns, Flower and Kitchen Gardens. Office attached. Centrally situated, close to Kutcherry, Church and Post Office. Rent Rs. 2,000 per Season.

ALSO—

"KINTURK COTTAGE."— A Double-storeyed pucca built Stone House, corrugated Iron Roof, splendid Business house, immediately above The Mall, suitable also for Offices or Dwelling-house for two Families. Would Rent for Rs. 1,500, easily. The Estate is valued at Rs. 90,000. Offers, up to 31ST OCTOBER, will be considered. A splendid Invesment for Capitalists. For Particulars and Plans apply to

J. BURKE,
Murree.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 12th October, 1893, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1893.

To declare a Dividend.

To Elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September, 1893.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Monday, the 2nd, to Thursday, the 12th October, 1893 (both days inclusive).

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions, from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Foras Road Municipal Depot, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A lot of empty cement casks.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., at the New Foras Road Fruit, Vegetable, and Mutton Market, the right of occupancy of the new stalls from 1st October, 1893. Each stall will be put up separately, and such sale will be subject to the confirmation of the Municipal Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer; the amount of each offer for a quarter must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets, as each stall is knocked down to the bidder whose offer is the highest.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 28, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
On FRIDAY, the 29TH SEPT., at 9-15 P.M.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1 Organ Solo ...March ... Smart.
Mr. R. N. MANT.
2 Song ...Ho! Jolly Jenkin ... Sullivan.
Mr. E. H. HICKMAN.
3 Song ...Good-bye ... Tosti.
Miss WESTLAKE.
4 Violin Solo ...Legende ... Wieniawski.
Miss PEDRAZA.
5 Song ...Douglas Gordon ... L. Kellie.
Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
6 Piano Solos { (a) Papillons ... Schumann. (b) Chant Polonais ... Chopin-Liszt. (c) Humoreske ... Greig.
Miss SCHMUCK.
7 Songs ... { (a) Oh! Would that Love could die (b) What does little Birdie say? } E. A. Bracken
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.

PART II.

1 Chorus ...'Tis thy Wedding Morning ... Cowen.
2 Song ...A Day's Ride ... Scott Gatty.
Mr. MARSHALL REID.
3 Part Song...When Life was young ... E. A. Bracken.
4 Serenade ...Berceuse ... Gounod.
Miss SWIFT.
5 Glee ...Sleep, Darling Sleep ... G. C. Martin.
6 Song ...Dear Heart ... Tito Mattei.
Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
7 Chorus ...Ye Mariners of England ... Pierson.

Plan of Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.
Reserved Seats.....Rs. 3 | Unreserved Seats.....Rs. 2

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothe, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One	Star		Rs. 32 per doz.
Two	"	Liqueur	" 34 "
Three	"	do.	" 36 "
Five	"	do.	" 40 "
Five	"	Special do.	" 42 "

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One	Star	Rs. 28 per doz.
Three	"	" 30 "

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

FOR the last Five Years this well-known COGNAC HOUSE have kept up SECOND RANK In the Official Returns of Brandy Exported by over 200 Cognac Firms, which clearly proves how well their Brandies are appreciated everywhere.

D. P. BATHA & Co.
Sole Agents.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are."

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

NOTICES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.

All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

September 21, 1893.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON desiring to have a complete knowledge of the general execution whereby to secure Cotton Crops and more especially that of "the American New Orleans" from the most fearful ravages and devastation of "THE BOLL WORM," can obtain the same by applying for a Leaflet, printed at the *Bombay Gazette Press*, for which a charge of Eight annas will have to be remitted for each Copy, and it is hoped that the patient discoverer will meet with a reasonable consideration by results at the hands of those who benefit by the same.

THE HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT FUND FOR RELIEF OF INNOCENT SUFFERERS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above Fund are requested to send their Subscriptions to our credit, with the Bank of Bombay.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIWANDAS,
FUTTEHALLY SHEIK AHMED,
NARAYEN GANESH CHUNDAWARKER,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at 2-30 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1893.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st September to 5th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GNERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of September, 1893, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1893.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st September to 5th October, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, on THURSDAY, the 28th September, 1893, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 28th instant, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th September, 1893.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.

THE CHAIRMAN, Karachi Port Trust, is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS, accompanied by Rs. 500 earnest money, for the Supply of the following TIMBER PILES and SCANTLINGS for Wharfage Extension at Keamari, viz. :—

(a) 128 12 in. to 14 in. Eynee piles varying in length from 40 to 45 feet—total lineal feet 7,010.
(b) 118 Teak fenders each 27 feet by 12 in. by 12 in.
(c) 236 Teak wales, 16 feet to 26 feet by 12 in. by 11½ in.
(d) 45,889 cubic feet of 5 in. Teak flooring planks, length 8½ feet to 23½ feet breadth 7 in. to 12 in.
(e) 131 Teak curbs scantling 17½ feet to 25½ feet by 12 in. by 6 in.—cubic contents 1,410 feet.

Tenders to be delivered at the Karachi Port Trust Office, by 2 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 19th October next.

Copies of specification, conditions of contract and forms of Tender can be obtained on application at the Port Engineer's Office, Manora, on and after the 30th instant.

The Karachi Port Trustees reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any tender without assigning a reason and do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender if they should consider it inexpedient to do so.

By Order,
D. MORRIS, M Inst. C.E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.

Port Engineer's Office, Manora, 23rd September 1893.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTAE VITAE, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficieny of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
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MANILA.
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NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31. Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mendo & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
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Head Office.........3 PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street December 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES :
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—1 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 25 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, July 17, 1893.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to	£4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
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EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
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London Office.........14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.........BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000

Absolute Security—Funds now exceed £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
"	1880	£833,078
"	1885	£966,107
"	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to { £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 ......£4,673,299 | 1891 ......£7,894,357
1886 ......£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.

AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY obtainable in India.

ASSETS.
Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.

ANNUAL BONUSES.
The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.

NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.
NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.
CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Messrs KING, KING & Co.
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India

IS THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY
THREE THINGS :

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)
II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates :—

Rs. 11 2 0, at age 21 next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0 " 25 "
Rs. 16 4 0 " 30 "
Rs. 21 1 0 " 35 "
Rs. 29 0 0 " 40 "

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE

In 1892......Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date ......Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ACCOUCHEMENT IN ENGLAND.

AT well-furnished refined home of a LADY (Certified in Obstetrics). Doctor if Desired. VERY MODERATE TERMS.

NURSE.—46, RADIPOLE ROAD,
FULHAM ROAD,
LONDON, S.W

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
New Berar Company, 2-30 p.m.
Indian Cotton Company, 3-30 p.m.
Volkart's United Press Company, 3-30 p. m.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery Association Football Practice Game, 5 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The steamer Ataka arrived yesterday from Batoum.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Byculla (s), for Rangoon, &c. ; and Karagola (s), Karachi, &c.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf will close at Karachi, at 9-30 p.m., to-day.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Ilesfee entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Ponani left it on Tuesday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, per extra s. s. Aglaia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 29th instant.

Found dead.—On Tuesday afternoon, the dead body of a Hindu female child, aged ten months, was found floating in the sea, at Colaba Point. The child had a gold earring in each ear. A buttakee was beaten throughout the town, informing the public of the occurrence, but no one came forward to identify the body, which was subsequently removed to the morgue, where Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday. The jury returned an open verdict.

Alleged Murder by Rioters.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Cobb placed Rama Urjoon and seven others before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on charges of dacoity and committing the murders of Peer Mahomed and Oosman Ahmed, on Saturday, the 12th August, at Jangli Peer Durga. The case was remanded to the 4th proximo to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear in court.—Superintendent Cobb also charged Atmaram Anaji and five others before Mr. P H Dustoor with committing dacoity at Verlee. The case was also adjourned to the 4th October for the same reason.

Rioters charged with Murder.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Babaji Dowlat and three other Hindus were charged by Superintendent Brewin with being members of an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was to assault and kill Mahomedans, and that they were amongst the crowd of men, who killed four persons, Jehangier, Chaidda, Sukkina, and Gopal on the 12th ultimo, the second day of the riots, in a factory, at Currey Road. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. G. W. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, defended the accused. Several witnesses were examined by Mr. Little, for the prosecution, whose cross-examination was reserved by Mr. Roughton. The Public Prosecutor having closed the case for the prosecution, his Worship formally committed the accused to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A Dishonest Servant.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Visram Kalia, lately a servant in the employ of Mandaram Bholasing, a goldsmith, keeping his shop, at 3rd Bhoiwada Lane, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 262-8, belonging to his master. On Tuesday morning, the complainant, after opening his shop, told the accused, who was taken in his service only a week ago, to go to his room and take the key of a box from his wife and bring the ornaments from it. As the accused did not return, the complainant became suspicious, and went, upstairs, to his room, and learnt from his wife that the accused had taken the ornaments. The complainant immediately reported the matter to the police, who after making inquiries arrested the accused at the B. B. and C. I. Railway level-crossing at Churney Road. The accused having pleaded guilty was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

House-Breaking and Theft.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Chief Inspector Framji Bhicaji of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Nizamoodeen Natha, and two other Mahomedans, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of currency notes, cash, and silver, of the collective value of Rs. 600, belonging to Abdool Satar Abdool Aziz, a commission agent, residing at Bhoosari Moholla, on the night of the 23rd inst. On a report being made to the police, the accused were arrested. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence, adduced on behalf of the prosecution, discharged the first accused and framed the charge of house-breaking and theft against the second accused and that of retaining stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen against the third accused. As Mr. Ghamat, who appeared for the third accused, desired to adduce some evidence on behalf of his client, the Magistrate adjourned the case till to-day.

The Prabhas-Patan Riots Cases.—Altogether ninety-five persons are charged in connection with the Prabhas-Patan riots, of whom fifty-seven are on bail, the rest being in custody. Our Junagadh correspondent writes as follows :—Mr. D. M. Karaka, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Joosab Ahmed, counsel for the accused, appeared on the 20th instant, before Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Eduljee Mody, who, it was stated, would hold the preliminary enquiry, and applied that the thirty-eight persons still in custody might be released on bail, and requested at the same same time that they might be furnished with the charges to be brought against their clients,and be informed of the date, on which the enquiry would commence. Mr. Mody gave a written reply, in which he said that the papers connected with the cases had not come before him, and he returned their application. The learned gentlemen thereupon waited upon Mr. Chunilal Sarabhai, Dewan of Junagadh, and made the same request ; he informed them that they should apply to Mr. P. M. Mehta, Judicial Councillor, who was expected the next day. Mr. Mehta arrived at Junagadh by special train on the night of the 21st instant, and the next day being Friday, the application could not be presented to him. On Saturday counsel for the accused presented their application to Mr. Mehta, who up to the time of writing has not passed any order.—*Kathiawar Times.*

CONCERT AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

A most successful concert, vocal and instrumental, was held in the girls' school of the Indo-British Institution, on Tuesday evening. Long before 9 p.m., the large hall of the building was filled to overflowing by an enthusiastic audience attracted by a most excellent programme. The concert was opened by Miss Walton's playing a solo on the pianoforte, which was well received. Miss Pedraza followed on the violin, and those who had the good fortune to be present will not soon forget the wonderful skill and composure with which, in both parts, first and second of the programme, she handled her favourite instrument, even in the most difficult portions of the pieces selected by her. She was on each occasion most enthusiastically encored. So also was Miss Flower, who, besides accompanying Miss Pedraza, favoured the assembly with a pianoforte solo, "Home, Sweet Home," played, by special request, with the left hand only. Miss Flower quite maintained her deservedly high reputation as a most skilful and brilliant pianist. The lady-vocalists, Miss Beniston and Mrs. Grieves, sang with much grace. The duet by Misses Sibbald and Medcalf was excellently sung and deservedly encored. Of Mr. Andersen Clarke and Mr. A. Harrington it is scarcely necessary to say that their singing was a most attractive feature of the evening's entertainment. Mr. J. L. Clancy made a most successful debut in the song "The Romany Lass." Mr. Wood's song "Out on the Deep," sung with much power und acceptance, brought a most enjoyable entertainment to a close. The thanks of all who were present are eminently due to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly took part in the concert. It must be a satisfaction to them and to the headmistress and her assistants, who organised the entertainment, that their efforts have resulted in substantial help to the Indo-British Institution. The piano, a superb instrument, was kindly lent, free of charge, by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Thursday, September 28, 1893.
Eve of Saint Michael and All Angels.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns—423 and 421.
Friday, September 29.
Saint Michael and All Angels.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
Michaelmas Day.
Thursday, 8 p.m.—Michaelmas Eve—Choral—Evensong and Sermon.
Friday, 7 a.m.—Michaelmas Day—Choral—Eucharist.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
St. Michael and All Angels.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

A HEAVY FAMILY SUIT.

NARRONDAS CULLIANDAS vs. DAVIDAS HARIVALABHDAS AND OTHERS.

His lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff prayed that the will and codicil of the late Culliandas Kirparam should be construed, and the estate administered, by the court ; that the rights of the plaintiff individually, and as executor of Harivalabhdas Culliandas, may be ascertained and declared ; that the residue of the estate be ascertained and partitioned between the plaintiff individually and the plaintiff in his capacity of defendant, as executor ; that in the event of its being held that portion of the property is ancestral, the residue may be partitioned according to the interests of the parties entitled thereto ; that the interests of all the parties may be ascertained and declared ; that accounts may be taken and directions given ; that a receiver may be appointed, &c. No less than sixteen counsels appeared in the case, Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Sanders Slater, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the eleventh and twelfth defendants in their capacity of executors of Harivalabhdas and Culliandas. Mr. Melsheimer and Mr. Setna, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the thirteenth and fourteenth defendants. Mr. Russell and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the fifth defendant. Lord Colin Campbell and Mr. Raikes, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants. Mr Manker and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Mr. Dikshit appeared for the seventh defendant. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared for the second and third defendants. Some of the defendants were unrepresented.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in disposing of the suit said that Culliandass Kirparam died on the 10th September 1872, having by his will appointed his two sons as his executors. One of the sons, Harivalabhdas, died subsequently and has also made a will. In October 1891, Narandas filed the present suit, and the first seven defendants had put in nine written statements. Forty-four issues were raised in the case. The first point for determination was whether, as contended for, the will was inoperative "in toto" or whether as Davidas contended, it was operative in certain parts. It was admitted that Culliandas's property was self acquired, and the savings from the jewellery business were chiefly invested in land in Bombay. In his lordships opinion, there was no ground for holding that the whole will was inoperative, as many of its provisions could be carried out. It was contended that throughout the will, the testator shewed that he did not wish to dispose of the "corpus" of the estate. His lordship thought that the testator's two sons took the residue of the estates absolutely, and that there was no intestacy. Cause 3 of the codicil in his lordship's opinion, indicated the intention that the condition on which the provisions were to operate, was the disagreement of plaintiff and Harivalabhdas, which never arose. After considering the clauses as to legacies, his lordship was of opinion that Culliandas has shown his intention that the legatees were to receive interest only, and not the capital sums. Although the general rule was that an unqualified gift of income carried the "corpus," yet the intention of the testator, where apparent, must be considered. In his lordships opinion, none of the English cases, and none of the sections to which his lordship referred, required the court to hold that the gift of the interest was a gift of the "corpus." With regard to a payment of Rs. 71,000 referred to in the case, the testator had said in the most emphatic words that the rupees were not to be paid. No such words were to be found in any of the English cases. They could not be neglected as meaningless and appeared to indicate the intention of the testator that the payments should terminate with the death of the legatees. The legatees or annuitants were entitled to 6 per cent., on the capital ; and the arrears were not generally recoverable with interest. In the present case, all the parties, till quite recently, lived together in unison as a joint Hindu family. His lordship saw no ground for now directing an account against plaintiff as for wilful default. No application had yet been made for probate ; and it was argued that section 187 did not apply, as the codicil did not include the will. His lordship was of opinion that the will must be taken to have been made, and to speak as from the date of the codicil, and required probate. Probate was also necessary of Harivalabhdas's will. Plaintiff was now the sole person entitled to have possession of the estate. He had a perfect right to terminate any aarangement as to the means of carrying on the business. Davidas had no right to collect any of the rents. Upon the whole case, his lordship found that probate was necessary ; that Harivalabhdas made the will mentioned ; that he had a right to dispose of his property ; that the will was operative and valid, probate being necessary ; that the property of Cullian das Kirparam must be partitioned as in the plaint suggested ; that the legacies were payable as directed in his lordship's judgment ; that it was necessary and proper to appoint a receiver ; that the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction ; that allowances be made, if necessary, by the judge in Chambers, &c. His lordship finally gave a decree for plaintiff and ordered that the estate of Culliandas Kirparam be administered by the court, holding that, on the death of Culliandas, Harivalabhdas became entitled absolutely to one moiety of the estate. The residue was to be partitioned between plaintiff in his personal capacity and plaintiff as executor of Culliandas Kirparam. The matter was referred to Mr. Farran, Commissioner, to take accounts. Mr. L. N. Banajee was appointed receiver. Costs of all parties to be paid out of the estate as between party and party except as to plaintiffs costs as executor, which were to be taxed as between attorney and client and paid out of the estate. The receiver was orded to be at liberty to pay off existing liabilities of the firm, especially the monies owing to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China without prejudice to the right of the first defendant to question the propriety of the loan of Rs. 70,000 from the said Bank.

HIGH COURT.—September 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Parsons.)
For Consent Decree.

330-93—Mansooklal, D and J—Cooverbai vs Dinshaw Nowrojee Bode and Sons—Chitnis, M and M.
To speak to the minutes of the Decree.
285-91—Tyabjee and D—Maneckbai vs Thakersey Govindjee Mansuklal—D and J.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.
105-93—Thakoredas, D and C—Assar Virjee vs Khatao Natha and others—Edgelow and G.
46-92—J C Cama—For pauper—Mahomedally Vullijee vs Maneckbai and another—Tyabjee and D, and P, G and S.
223-89—Payne, G and S—Dhunjee Kessowjee vs Dhunbai alias Sundrabai and others—Wadia and G, T D, and C and L, S, N and B.
518-92—F P Pavri (for pauper)—Abdool Rehman valad Abdool Jeewa vs Dayabhai Purmanund and others—Thakoredas, D and C.
609-92—Bickneir, M and M—Mathuradas Ramdas vs Morar das Vrijlal and others—Wadia and G.
Defended New Long Causes.
176-93—Brown and M—Narayen Ragoonath vs Vinayakrao Bhaskerji and others.
201-93—Brown and M—Rowjee Nagjee vs Ghella Magan alias Ghella Megraj—Chitnis, M and M—M N and F M.
285 93—Ardasir, H and D—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Bhedwar vs Naronjee Dawarkadas Vassonjee—Mansuklal, D and J.
221-93—Crawford, B and Co—James Connell vs Jamsetjee Maneckjee Patel—Brown and M—(Not to be called on).
331-93—In person (a pauper)—Bai Dhunbai vs Ruttonbai and others—Pestonjee, R and K—(Not to be called on.)
267-93—Khunderao M—Neera Waman vs Harjee Metha and others—F P Pavri and D and H.
343-93—Dikshit and H—Amerchand Lalji vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Little, S N and B.
275-23—Brown and M—Rowjee Nanchand and another vs Lillachand Hathibhai and others—Dixhit and H.
Postponed Long Cause.
359-92—In person—Bhickaji Ramji and another vs Dyal Bhimji—Bhaishunker and K.
235-93—In person—Tajbhai Allibhai vs Ibramji Cassumji.
182-91—Roughton and B—Venayekrao Dhonderaj Bevalkar vs Narotum Anandjee—Payne, G and S.
315-93—Jamsetjee J Cama—Abdulally Karimjee vs Abdoolally Hakimjee and others—Wadia and G.
317-93—Brown and M—Runsordas Walji and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co, Ld—Thakurdas D and C.
266-93—Bicknell, M and M—Choonilal Beniprasadjvs Ramdas Luchminarayen and others—Jehangir Dorabji.
307-93—Bhaishunker and R—Ramnarayen Nathooram vs Mangaldas Candas and another—Edgelow and G.
328-93—Bhaishunker and K—Bansilal Abirchund vs Mangaldas Candas—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Starling.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

209-93—Edgelow and G—Merwanjee Hormusjee Dubash vs Awabai and others—Thakurdas, D and C and P, G and S—Part heard.
57-93—Brown and M—John Morton Dreman and others vs Narrondas Toolsidas and others—Payne G and S—Part heard.
190-93—Edgelow and G—Thribhowandas Ruttonjee Mody and others vs Gangadas Tricumjee and another—Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.

A Fatal affray took place at a village called Dev, in Khalva, where a police chowki has been recently established. Three Sikhs had a case with another man of the same village in the Sessions Court over some land, and a decree at last was given against them. On the successful suitor proceeding, accompanied with a Court chaprassi, to confiscate their property, which were a few *kharwaras* of wheat they all three fell upon him and killed him on the spot, whilst seriously injuring his father. They were accordingly tried by the Sessions Judge on the 22nd instant, and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each, and two to three months' further solitary confinement under Act 325 of the I. P. C.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Khan Bahadur Cursetji Maneckji, Acting Chief Judge.)

A SUIT ON A REDRAFT.

MATHESON AND CO. VS. SAKIRCHAND MOTICHAND AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Basil Scott, with Mr. Sakerdanday, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Dinshaw Davar represented the first defendant, while the second defendant appeared in person.

The plaintiffs, who are merchants, carrying on business, at No. 3, Lombard Street in the city of London, sought to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 1,729-9-9, the amount of a redraft, dated the 4th of November, 1892, for the difference in the value of a draft for £250 drawn on the plaintiffs by the defendants, and accepted, and paid by them at their request, and of the sale proceeds of the consignment of pearls made against the same, together with interest at the rate of 9 per cent., per annum, from the 5th of December, 1892. On the 12th of March, 1891, the defendants addressed a letter to the plaintiffs, advising them that they had drawn a draft of £250 on the plaintiffs, which the defendants requested them to accept, and advised that a packet of pearls had been forwarded against the same by registered post, per steamer Peshawar. The plaintiffs accepted aud paid the draft, and sold the consignment of pearls, but the proceeds of sale were not sufficient to repay the plaintiffs, and there was a deficiency of £102-6-11 due by the defendants to them in respect thereof. The plaintiffs accordingly drew a bill, dated the 4th of November, 1892, for Rs. 1,637-8-6 the equivalent of the sum on the defendant, who had refused to pay the amount. The plaintiffs claimed judgment for that amount together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th of December last, and, if necessary, sought to recover the same as money lent by them to the defendants and as money paid for the defendants at their request.

Mr. Davar, for the first defendant, denied that his client gave the letters or sent a consignment of pearls as alleged in the plaint. This defendant had no connection whatever with the second defendant, and was not his partner. The learned counsel also denied that the draft for £250 drawn against the consignment was fully paid.

In the course of the evidence it was admitted on behalf of the plaintiffs that Messrs. B. and A. Hormarji only advanced Rs. 1,500 on the consignment, and retained Rs. 1,900 as a margin against any possible loss.

Mr. Davar contended that in any event the defendants sought to have a credit for this amount, as it was retained by the Bombay agents of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs never paid the whole amount of the draft, but only paid Rs. 1,500, and they now sought to recover Rs. 1,700. The pearls were gone and lost to the defendant, and the plaintiffs were liable for all acts of their Bombay agents, and the retention of Rs. 1,900 by Hormarji Ardeshir Wadia, was a retention by the plaintiffs.

Mr. Scott, on behalf of the plaintiffs, argued that the defendants had drawn on the plaintiffs for £250, and they were liable to the plaintiffs for that amount. They had nothing to do with the monies retained by Hormarji Ardeshir Wadia. He might have done so for his own safety, as Hormarji stood in the position of a guarantor to the plaintiffs. Mr. Scott admitted it was a hard case on the defendants, but the hardship was caused by Hormarji's insolvency, and not by any act of the plaintiffs.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, recapitulated the facts, and held that the first defendant was an unscrupulous and unprincipled man, and was from the evidence adduced a partner of the second defendant in this transaction. He accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,729-9-9, and certified Rs. 120 as the professional costs of the plaintiff's counsel.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS *VS.* ARMY AND NAVY C. CLUB.

This match was played on Saturday last and won by the B. V. A. by 3 runs and 4 wickets. The following are the scores :—

ARMY AND NAVY.

J Talbot, b Brandon	9
E Stevenson, b Catchpole	4
W Richardson, b Brandon	2
W Walmsley, c Brandon, b Catchpole	8
W Wallis, b Catchpole	2
H Prescott, b Brandon	11
G Harman, run out	0
W Griffin, b Brandon	4
E Deane, b Catchpole	1
A Armstrong, not out	0
J De Souza, c and b Catchpole	0
Extras	6
Total	47

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Bomdr Martin, b Talbot	14
Gnnr Brandon, b Talbot	0
Gunr Claridge c Stevenson, b Richardson	15
Gunr Catchpole, c Deane, b Richardsen	6
Gunr Warman b Stevenson	8
Gunr Goldstone, c Armstrong, b Prescott	4
Gunr Pile, not out	2
Gunr Ross Gunr Illsley Gunr Hesketh Gunr Chadwick	did not bat
Extra	1
Total	50

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB *VS.* PARSEE GYMKHANA.

This annual match which usually attracts considerable attention was played on the Cooperage on Saturday last, and resulted in a win for the Y. M. C. A. Club by 36 runs. The bowling and fielding on both sides was as usual very good, and for the winners Messrs. Jackson (19) and George (13) played a careful game. The Parsee Gymkhana innings was remarkable for the number of good batsmen who failed to score, and as the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th wickets fell when the score was 10 runs only, credit is due to Messrs. Kharas and Gundavia for taking the score up to 32 for the last wicket. The following are the scores :—

Y. M. C. A. A. CLUB.
1st Innings.

F J Clark, b P Davar	6
W B George, b Karas	13
C S Jackson, c Eranee, b E Davar	19
E James, b Karas	4
W B Leggett, st Cooper, b E Davar	4
A J Besly, b Karas	5
R W Boileau, st Cooper, b E Davar	0
J Allan, st Cooper, b P Davar	4
E J Hale, c Gundavia, b Kharas	1
H E Winckler, c Hirana, b P Davar	5
H Fido, not out	3
B 1, l-b 2, w 1	4
Total	68

1 for 10 ; 2 for 28 ; 3 for 38 ; 4 for 49 ; 5 for 50 ; 6 for 50 ; 7 for 58 ; 8 for 60 ; 9 for 63 ; and 10 for 68.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
K Eranee	10	7	7	0	E Davar	13	4	16	3
P Davar	14	3	23	3	D Dubash	2	1	3	0
Kharas	14	9	15	4	H Mehta*	1	1	0	0

* bowled a wide ball.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Ayerton, c Fido, b Allan	1
R D Cooper, b Allan	0
D Dubash, b Clark	1
P D Kanga, b Clark	7
E Davur, b Clark	0
K Eranee, b Allan	0
H Mehta, b Allan	0
Kharas, not out	16
Hirana, b Clark	0
P Davar, c Jackson, b Clark	0
Gundavia, b Clark	6
l-b	1
Total	32

1 for 0, 2 for 3, 3 for 3, 4 for 3, 5 for 6, 6 for 10, 7 for 10, 8 for 10, 9 for 10, 10 for 32.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
F J Clark	13·4	7	20	6
J Allan	13	9	11	4

Those who have scoffed at the Russian movements on the Pamirs as being of no consequence, so far as India is concerned, writes the Allahabad paper, may not be aware of the energy shown by our rivals in Central Asia in strengthening their position in that part of the world. Having put some 2,000 men on the Murghabi, Russia has proceeded forthwith to improve the communications between that advanced post and the Province of Ferghana. A good military road from Osh to the Alai Valley through the Taldik Pass is being constructed. It is being built with remarkable rapidiiy, and in July had reached the Pass, which is 12,000 feet high. The gradients are such that a carriage can be driven the whole way. The route taken is from Osh to Gulcha, and thence up the defile of the Gulchinka River, across the Sufi-Kurgan pastures to the foot of the Uch-tube range. Thence it goes through a small pass, and after traversing the fertile Olga meadows for five or six miles, enters the Taldik defile. From the Taldik the work of construction will be easy as far as the Tagh-Murun Pass, but thereafter the difficulties will begin, as hills and valleys will frequently have to be crossed before the terminus at Irkeshtam is reached. Once the road is completed communication with the Pamirs will be ensured, and Russia will be able to move troops in large numbers into the Alai Valley, whence they can be sent forward to operate on the Upper Oxus.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Says the *Indu Prakash* :—Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University in succession to the late Mr. Justice Telang, and the selection will commend itself to the approval of the learned public. Dr. Bhandarkar is a scholar of world wide reputation and will bring his learning and experience in educational matters to bear on the affairs of the University. His elevation to the Vice-Chancellorship, may create dismay in some quarters, as it is well known that Dr. Bhandarkar is a thorough going hater of sham in all things and his ideal of education is far above the actual. Be that as it may, there can be no manner of doubt he will be a hardworking, terribly earnest Vice-Chancellor, who is sure to leave his mark for efficiency and progress on the affairs of our University. We congratulate both the learned Doctor on his elevation, and the Government in their choice of him.

THE VACANT SEAT ON THE HIGH COURT BENCH.

The *Gujerati* remarks :—Several names have been suggested in connection with the vacancy caused by the premature death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang. We do not think the Hon. Mr. Mehta will accept the Judgeship, if it is offered to him. Rao Bahadur Ranade, whose public services, wide official experience, extensive learning and unique intellectual capacity have been universally acknowledged, should have been raised to the Bench long ago. There is almost a universal consensus of public opinion in favour of his appointment. In case his claims are passed over, the present Government Pleader stands the best chance of being raised to the Bench. It is said in some quarters that the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton will be confirmed in his acting appointment. We have nothing to say against him personally. But good many persons are disposed to think that such an arrangement would mean a slur upon the native members of the legal profession and the native judiciary, and a strange departure from the principle hitherto followed. In an advanced presidency like Bombay to ignore the claims of so many eligible candidates, would be a distinctly retrograde step, and it is difficult to believe that the local government or the Secretary of State for India will ever entertain such a proposal.

The *Subodha Patrika* writes :—In these days when men cannot do without newspapers, and the editorial "we" enjoys the privilege of criticising public affairs and directing statesmen and government, it would be ungracious to find fault with those of our contemporaries who have been suggesting to the authorities how they should fill up the vacancy created on the High Court Bench by the death of Mr. Justice Telang. Several names have been suggested by the newspapers that have written on the subject, as if Lord Harris, Sir Charles Sargent, and the Secretary of State needed to be guided in the matter. These three officials may, however, be trusted to make a wise choice ; and we refer to the subject merely to draw attention to and correct one error into which some of the papers that have written on it have fallen. Writing about the Honorable Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade, they have remarked that he has no experience of High Court work, as if that is a serious disqualification in his case. Civilian District Judges also happen to have no experience of High Court work, and yet that has not been regarded up to now as disqualifying them from promotion to the High Court Bench. Mr. Ranade has served as a Subordinate Judge ; he is now a Special Judge ; and before passing the Advocate's Examination he attended the High Court for two years and acquainted himself with its practice. Whether the other gentlemen whose names have been suggested for the vacancy are abler than he or not, it is not for us to say. We only desire to point out that what is mentioned as a disqualification in his case, is no disqualification at all, for the best of all reasons that, hitherto men having no previous experience of High Court work have been appointed as High Court Judges.

SIR HENRY NORMAN'S WITHDRAWAL.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states :—The unexpected has happened. But on the case of the Indian Viceroyalty, which is the subject of universal criticism, the repetition of the unexpected comes with a double force which is almost romantic. General Sir Henry Norman was never dreamt of as a likely Viceroy by any person in India or England, save the few who were immediately concerned with his selection. His nomination three weeks ago was the first unexpected occurrence. But singularly enough, if the first event was undreamt of, the second on which Reuter telegraphed on Thursday afternoon, namely, that Sir Henry had withdrawn his acceptance of the Viceroyalty, was even more undreamt of, following so soon on the original surprise. It is to Indians a keen disappointment this withdrawal of his acceptance of the Viceroyalty by Sir H. Norman. For, his appointment was generally approved by that section of the Indian press which knew him and which was in a position to appreciate the value of the Premier's selection. It is therefore a matter of the profoundest regret Sir Henry's withdrawal which, we fear, was the consequence of the bitter and hostile criticism of the English and Anglo-Indian press. Uneasy lies the head of a Viceroy in these troublous days,—days of maddening and unscrupulous party strife. And well may an aged person of 67, however vigorous in body and intellect, be deterred, not by his work and responsibilities, but by the poisonous shafts and arrows of an inimical and selfish bureaucracy from accepting the post.

The *Gujerati* discourses :—In an official-ridden country like India it would, on the whole, be better to have for the Viceroyalty an independent English statesman not bred up in the bureaucratic atmosphere and narrow-minded red-tapeism of Indian officialdom. On this principle as well as on the score of age, Sir Henry Norman's appointment was open to objection. But we had abundant faith in the present ministry and consequently in their choice of a successor to Lord Lansdowne. To the surprise of everybody, however, Sir Henry Norman has withdrawn his acceptance of the post on the ground that his strength is not equal to the arduous task. He is already 67 years old, and the alleged reason for his decision is not altogether incredible. But there is perhaps a stronger consideration which has weighed with him. The Simla clique had already begun to howl in despair and Sir Henry Norman who once censured the forward school as a victim of the Brevet and K.C.B.-mania easily foresaw, though perhaps a little too late, that his acceptance of the Viceroyalty would place him in somewhat embarrasing relations with those who had in opposition to his views on record, pushed the Indian frontier beyond its natural limits. His honourable withdrawal is in itself some indication that he would have been a strong and conscientious Viceroy. His present decision, however, will be a source of very great embarrasment to Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues in making a fresh selection,

The *Gujerat Darpan* states :—It is with very varried feelings that India has learnt that Sir Henry has withdrawn his acceptance of the Viceroyalty of India. To the Native Press, which had built up high hopes on Sir Henry, from his past opposition to the 'forward school' of transfrontier policy, the news is doubly disappointing. In the first place India has lost an able statesman who saw for himself with his own eyes, and who bade fair to save India from its financial difficulties by entailing the extravagances of the frontier policy ; and secondly Lord Roberts, who is loudly hailed by the Simla clique, may run in for it, and if he is accepted, there is every fear of India being further involved. Sir Henry has withdrawn his acceptance on the ground of weak health. He says he is not equal to the arduous task. A fortnight could not have added much to his weakness of age, and it is difficult to be content with this excuse. He may have more urgent grounds to waive his claim to this preferment, but is is evident he does not wish them to transpire. Perhaps he has bethought himself of the risks of coming to India among a batch of officers and councillors who are no friends of the conservative policy of Sir Henry anent the frontier lines.

The *Native Opinion* writes.—It is a pity that the soldier statesman who was chosen by Mr. Gladstone to succeed Lord Lansdowne, has after second thoughts, declined to take up the high appointment on grounds of old age and failing strength. This very fact of itself shows that he is an honest conscientious man with a high conception of duty. One of his age, experience and knowledge of India and above all of his views as to the frontier and general military politics was precisely the man who was wanted at the helm of affairs at the critical juncture, when our finances are in a state verging on bankruptcy and, when the cherished desire of the forward school to send an important mission to Cabul has been accomplished. There is also another reason why we are sorry for the step Sir Henry has thought it necessary to take. It is likely that a first class home statesman will not accept an office which was offered to and declined by, after all, an ex-Indian Councillor and an ex-Colonial Governor. Our anxiety as to who is to be our Viceroy has therefore been doubled, and our only wish is that Mr. Gladstone should not be compelled to seek one from amongst the fossilized Anglo-Indians who are daily becoming more and more noisy in England.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	80 07	68 85	66 38	64 95
Wednesday, Sept. 27th	.....	0 2	.....	0 19
Total	80 07	68 87	66 38	65 14
Total fall to September 27th, 1892	125 6	99 46	97 66	92 56
Total fall to September 27th, 1891	90 74	74 21	74 84	72 65

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the pas 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·734	W S W	5	92·5	75·1	64	...	25·83	...
Agra	29·792	S W	6	93·5	73·4	69	...	21·47	—6·06
Cawnpore	29·791	N N W	6	91·5	75·0	74	..	50·76	...
Allahabad	29·750	N	8	89·4	74·2	77	..	41·29	+12·88
Jhansi	29·809	N W	3	92·5	73·7	65	..	30·95	—5·24
Jacobabad	29·733	S E	5	103·9	68·8	72	..	1·53	—1·36
Karachi	29·820	W S W	17	87·9	75·8	82	..	7·26	+0·95
Jeypore	29·843	S W	7	92·1	68·0	73	...	24·56	—1·13
Ajmere	29·866	W	11	85·9	73·6	73	..	27·83	+7·11
Deesa	29·869	W	8	87·2	69·8	82	...	48·51	+23·87
Ahmedabad	29·888	Varible	2	88·7	74·6	84	...	40·29	...
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·891	W N W	8	93·9	67·8	76	...	21·98	—7·15
Veraval	29·908	S W	7	81·0	75·8	82	...	11·11	..
Neemuch	29·881	W	11	86·8	67·7	82	...	39·22	+9·55
Indore	29·915	W	3	86·5	67·1	87	0·15	34·35	+2·44
Saugor	29·861	W S W	3	87·3	63·7	90	...	59·41	+20·45
Jubbulpore	29·851	W S W	1	88·4	69·6	77	..	69·37	+16·78
Hoshangabad	29·869	S W	1	88·1	71·2	84	...	37·83	—15·55
Khandwa	29·892	W	6	88·2	73·7	84	..	22·12	—6·98
Raipur	29·849	Calm	3	88·8	74·1	79	...	46·66	—1·03
Nagpur	29·857	N W	4	90·8	72·1	78	0·88	41·22	—2·26
Amraoti	29·875	W S W	2	89·6	73·3	71	..	25·68	—4·61
Akola	29·917	W	6	87·5	72·7	74	0·03	20·55	—9·48
Surat	29·889	S W	L	85·6	75·0	78	..	43·71	+3·01
Malegaon	29·933	W N W	3	85·4	70·2	73	..	11·51	—9·46
Bombay	29·914	E S E	7	81·3	76·1	90	...	58·68	—14·20
Poona	29·959	W N W	9	87·0	68·9	77	..	22·51	+3·51
Aurangabad	29·945	Calm	2	85·8	70·7	70	...	17·56	..
Sholapur	29·963	N N E	9	90·2	70·0	93	0·50	15·88	—10·13
Ratnagiri	29·941	E N E	3	83·9	75·9	78	0·01	83·56	—19·20
Belgaum	29·972	W N W	7	82·3	63·9	78	...	27·63	—7·81
Goa	29·961	N W	5	80·1	73·4	87	0·01	76·30	...
Karwar	29·951	Calm	2	81·2	73·1	92	...	92·53	—20·39
Mangalore	29·953	Calm	2	85·3	74·4	87	...	88·21	—17·15
Calicut	29·957	N W	3	86·3	75·5	79	0·01	73·19	—10·88
Cochin	29·964	N E	M	87·3	74·6	80	...	50·5	—25·30
Bangalore	30·026	W	7	85·2	66·9	95	0·53	16·88	—0·84
Secunderabad	29·906	W N W	4	87·2	69·3	82	1·50	38·45	+14·37
Masulipatm	20·861	Calm	3	91·7	76·0	81	0·09	21·58	—0·65
Bellary	29·934	W	8	92·0	69·4	68	0·04	12·48	+3·57
Cuddapah	29·957	W N W		94·1	72·7	93	0·91	27·18	+11·00
Madras	29·889	S W	12	86·7	80·1	73	..	13·01	—2·05
Coimbatore	29·969	S	3	89·8	71·3	91	...	3·61	—1·46
Trichinopoly	29·905	W S W	5	100·6	77·8	62	...	5·77	—4·55
Negapatam	29·896	S S W	6	95·0	76·7	76	...	13·72	+3·26
Colombo	29·963	W	7	85·5	76·0	65	0·11	16·17	—7·77

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=0·00 (77·28); G. T. H.=0·02 (62·80) ; St. G. H.=0·00 (62·65) ; C. P.=0·00 (58·63).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts all over the country. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the north. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Jacobabad, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Cochin, southerly at Cimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Akola, 14 at Rajkot and Ajmere and 12 at Allahabad and Bellary. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 8° below the mean of the season at Madras, Deesa, Ajmere and Jeypore, while the minimum is within 4° of the mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Secunderabad (1·50"), about an inch at Nagpur and Cuddapah, and light to moderate showers at Akola, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Calicut. Bangalore, Masulipatam and Bellary. Conditions are slightly favourable for local showers in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, but elsewhere little or no rain is to be expected at present. The isobars indicate the probability of a fresh depression far to the eastwards of the Coromandel Coast in the Bay.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

Pressure is rising in north-western, northern, and western districts, but falling slowly elsewhere. The fall is largest in east Bengal, Assam and east of the Bay. The pressure is still in a considerable deficit northern and eastern India, but in excess over the Peninsula by small amounts. Westerly wind current is extending eastwards, and the winds to-day are usually westerly and north-westerly, except in eastern districts, when frequently south-easterly winds, moderate to light, in all districts. The temperature is rising, but the mean temperature in India is still slightly deficit. Rainfall is general in Assam and northern and eastern districts of Bengal, rainless in the Punjab Sind, Bajputana, and elsewhere scattered showers. Heaviest falls an reported from Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri, where it was above two inches ; and at Durbhanga, Darjeeling and Guatong above one inch.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.

ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT, OCTOBER 7.

The following is the list of events at the forthcoming entertainment :—

1.—Lord Reay Race.—Four lengths scratch.
2.—Bunder Cup—Final.
3.—Egg Competition.—Each man receives a small basket ; at the word go, he dives and collects five eggs, which he carries in basket to winning post. One length.
4.—Boys' Race—Handicap, 1 length, for boys 14 and under.
5.—Lord Harris Cup—Final.
6.—Duck Competition—Competitors will provide a Duck each ! they will each receive a short stick, with which to guide the Duck. Touching with the hands after the word go disqualifies. Distance : 1 length.
7.—Regalia Race—Teams of four a side made up of fast and slow swimmers. Teams will carry a distinct colour (provided). Each man to swim two lengths, carrying his team's colour until all four have swum.
8.—Fort Storming Competition—Teams of four a-side will endeavour to pull a floating fort into their respective boundry.
9.—Life Saving—Dummy men will be placed in the water. At the word go, competitors will divest themselves of Hat, Coat, Waistcoat and Shoes—diving in their Shirts. Trousers, and Socks—seize a dummy and swim with it to the winning post. One length. Dummy's head *must* be kept above water and points will be given for style.
10.—Obstacle Race—Two lengths. Open.
11.—Greasy Pole—Open.

All members, slow and fast, are earnestly requested to enter for Races Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

For Events Nos. 7 and 8 the Committee will select teams from the entries, as near as possible of equal speed and calibre.

Costumes of Club colours may be obtained of Messrs. Laidlaw & Whiteaway.

The Committee, in drawing up the above programme, have studied the interests of all grades of Swimmers in the Club, and they trust that every member will do his best to make the entertainment a success.

It is imperative that all who enter for an event must swim unless special permission for exemption be granted by the Judge. Competitors failing to compete in events for which they have previously entered, will be disqualified from taking part in the rest of the entertainment.

Entries close on September 29th.

All Communications should be addressed to

WM. PENTON,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Swimming Club.

Mr. H. P. Jacob, the Educational Inspector in Sind, has published in pamphlet form a lecture on "Public School Life in England," delivered last month at the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, at Karachi. The lecture deals especially with the social forces which go to mould the character of our public school boys, and is couched in most enthusiastic language—language which, it must be confessed, must have been somewhat incomprehensible to the great mass of those to whom it was addressed; for to the native students of our Indian colleges 'school spirit,' which is the keynote of Mr. Jacob's lecture, is utterly unknown. The pamphlet, however, will be perused with great interest by old public school men, who have not lost their pride in the traditions, rites, and ceremonies of their respective schools.

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less ; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Ha Restorer universally sold.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—September 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
C	Calder			Persian Gulf		B & P S N Co
F	Safari			Zanzibar	30-9	F Heyer
G	Sir Lance..			Mauritius		V Ebrahim & Co
K	Godavri					Shepherd & Co
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Mangalore	29-9	Shepherd & Co
N	Karli					Shepherd & Co
P	Gharapuri	19	......	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S. S.	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	C. Mandvi	28-9	Shphrd & Co
„	Kaveri	513	Fakeera	Bhownugger	27-9	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
2	Nubia	3551	Knox	Liverpool	3-10	W&A Graham
3	Bormida	1492	Ansaldo	Genoa	8-10	C Barboro
7	Imperator	2313	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-10	A Lloyd's
8	Anglaja	1166	Gritogona	Calcutta	29-9	A Lloyd's
12	Paula sp	281	Breymann	Mauritius		H S Siddick
—	Purulia	993	Simpson	Zanzibar	3-10	M Mackenzie

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Ataka s	......	Batoum, Sept 8.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Byculla s	Macfadyen	Rangoon, &c.
	Karagola s	Robertson	Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast.
„ Teheran, for China, &c.
„ Ilafee, for Penang and Singapore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
23	Goorkha s	....	Calcutta.
	Nairung s	....	Calcutta.
24	Muttra s	....	London.
25	Ellora s	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
22	Huzara s	....	Bombay.
	Aymestry s	....	Calcutta.
	Sirsa s	....	Singapore.
23	Nairung s	....	Bombay.
24	Goorkha s	....	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 27.

For Liverpool.
Nubia s—27 bales skins, N Futehally and Co ; 96 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee ; 17 bales wool, and 85 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co ; 40 bales wool, Corsey Kessowjee ; 58 bales wool, and 44 bales goat hair, Hajee M Aba ; 200 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Philadelphia.
Nubia s—55 bales wool, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

For Marseilles.
Nubia s—51 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 3,000 [illegible] cotton seed, Nansey Kbairaz and Co.

For Trieste.
Imperator s—400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 4 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Venice
Imperator s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Odessa.
Imperator s—10 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Dunkirk.
Skerryvore s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Calcutta.
Nerbudda s—61 bales cotton, M Sewbux ; 200 bales cotton, C Cumlapaty.

For Hongkong.
Teheran s—190 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 917 bales twist, Khetsidas Hurmundrai ; 165 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co ; 200 bales twist, The Indo China Manufacturing Co ; 200 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 144 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld ; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

For Shanghai.
Teheran s—183 bales twist, Khetsidas Hurnundrai ; 200 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 44 bales twst, The Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.

For Kobe.
Teheran s—200 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curr[illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 23.
Heycock, Lieut, Ms, R E, on leave, from England.
September 26.
Oswald, Capt, Bengal, 1st L H C, on leave, from Aurungabad.
September 27.
Pinney, Capt, Bo, Rl Fusilrs, on leave, from Hyderabad Sind.

DEPARTURES.—September 23.
Heycock, Lieut, Ms, R E, from leave, to Bangalore.
September 24.
Peile, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.
September 27.
O'Connell, Major, Ms, and Bo Inspr of Gymnasium, on duty, to Poona.
Chaplin, Col, Ms, D A G, to join, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th September.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
Fort Head-Quarters.
Friday, 29th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Friday, 29th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill,.

2 The Colaba RifleRange will be at the disposal of the Corps on Saturday next, the 30th instant. Class can be fired. Firing to commence at 4 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

2nd Sikh Infantry—Lieut R S Phillips, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 15th Madras Infy, is transferred in the same capacity.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Quarter Master and Hony Capt D Strachan, Wiltshire Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 3rd Battn of his Regt to which he has been removed.

Under Army Regulations, India, Volume X, Part I, paragraph 212, clause (ix), and Part II, paragraph 519, clause (ii), as revised by G O No 26 of 1892.

The undermentioned officers have passed the Transport Departmental examination under the provisions of paragraphs 1781 and 1783, Army Regulations, India, Volume V, as reconstructed by clause 67, India Army Circular, 1893 :—Lieuts P Holland Pryor, 13th Bengal Lancers ; and T H M Green, 2nd Battn Derbyshire Regt ; 2nd-Lieut P S Hicks, 1st Battn Hampshire Regt ; Lieuts R C R Owen, 2nd Battn Oxfordshire L I ; W A Hill, 11th Bengal Infy ; W F Bonham, 2nd Battn The Essex Regt ; and W M Brown, 2nd Battn 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, 2nd Lieut A D Lewes, Royal Scots Fusiliers, is directed to proceed from Simla to Sialkote to join the 2nd Battn of his Regt to which he has been posted.

Under Army Regulations, India, Volume X, Part II, paragraph 519, as revised by G O No 26 of 1892.

The leave to Simla, on private affairs, granted to Capt C Davis, 1st Bengal Cavy, in G O C C No 584 of 1893, is extended by four days.

The leave to study the native languages granted to 2nd Lieut G L S Ward, Berkshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 44th Gurkha Rifles, in G O C C. Nos 315 of 1892 and 390 of 1893, is extended to the 10th May 1893.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—Army Medical Staff—Surgn Capt W Kelly to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

Special leave on urgent private affairs for three weeks, is granted to Surgn-Capt W L Price, Civil Surgn, Chindwara.

Mr R L Henessy, Dist Supt of Police, has been granted, by H M's Secy of Sate for India, one month's leave on medical certificate, in extension of the one year and six months' leave on medical certificate.

Surgn-Major H P Jervis, 7th Bo Infy, Raipur, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn, Raipur, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgn-Capt R C Macwatt, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr E A DeBrett, I C S, Settlement Officer, Narsinghpur, returned from the privilege leave granted to him and resumed charge of his duties at Narsingpur.

Mr H L Cleaver, Assist Engr, Umaria Colliery, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.

Mr N Wood, Inspr of Police, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, Seoni Dist, is transferred in the same capacity to Bhandara.

Punjab Gazette.

Bgde-Surg-Lieut-Col G Massy, Civil Surgn of Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month.

The furlough on medical certificate granted to Surgn-Capt J Murrray, Professor, Lahore Medical College, has been extended by H M's Secy of State for India by a period of three months.

Mr H H G Rotton, Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Gurdaspur, to the Rawalpiudi District.

Mr W J Lemarchand, Dist Supdt of Police, is transferred from the Rawalpindi to the Gurdaspur District.

Mr R C Plowden, Dist Supt of Police, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 10th Sept on return from furlough is posted to the Rohtak District.

Mr H G Fitzgerald, Offg Dist Supt of Police, is, on relief by Mr R C Plowden, transferred from the Rohtak to the Karnal District.

Mr R S E Bruere, Dist Supt of Police, Karnal, is placed on special duty, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Karnal.

Mr F J G Hatchell, Assist Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Rawalpindi to the Umballa Dist.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 23rd September, 1893 :—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,56,856	3,15,005	5,038	4,76,899
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 miles ..	—	—	—	4,23,223

Increase .... Rs. [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

VICTOR TYPE-WRITER, Just received. Easy to learn, and the work equal to any Machine made. Price Rs. 45 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

WANTED, an Experienced DOCTOR, for s. s. "Ileaface." Apply NASIR BIN AHMED, No. 24-6, Cazee Street, near Pydownee.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION (Late W. I. R. A.).—Competitions OPEN to All India between 1st August, 1893, and 31st January, 1894. Reduced Fees for the Army. Special Matches for Ladies, the Army and the Volunteers. Prizes, Rs. 6,425, and 8 Medals. For Prospectus apply to D. PUDUMJEE, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Poona.

BEST CAWNPORE HARNESS.—Made of the Strongest and Best material. Black, Brown, and Patent Leather. Apply to NANABHOY NUSSERWANJI PATEL, Medows Street, Opposite MORENAS and Co.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renovated and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN "Bombay Gazette."

OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market. Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of India our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

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FINE ROOM, in good situation, Bath Room, and every Accomodation TO LET. Rent Rs. 50. Apply "V.," care of this Paper.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

PARISIAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON, 40, Medows Street, Fort, under European management. Cropping, 8 annas; Shaving, 4 annas; and Shampooing, 4 annas. Open Daily from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. A Visit is Solicited.

BEST CHOCOLATES.—Fresh Consignment. Chocolate Creams, per lb Re. 1-8; Chocolate Almonds, per lb Rs. 2. Best Chocolates in Fancy Boxes, each from As. 2 to Rs. 2-8.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

GOLD CASED COLLAR and FRONT STUDS with Sleeve links in case complete, Rs. 4-8 to 7-8.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzle, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

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THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

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REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27.

THE still increasing ease in the London Money Market is indicated by a further reduction in the market rates of discount yesterday, say of ⅛ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1⅞ and 2 3-8 per cent. respectively. Consols, however, were unchanged at 98; and the other Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were unaltered. The price of Bar Silver advanced ⅛d., to 34⅛d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was half a cent lower at 74 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 196,000 ounces of Silver yesterday at 74·25 cents per oz.—the same rate as that at which Monday's purchases were made. Paris quotations come unchanged.

Linseed was quoted at 42s. 6d. for 416 lbs., shipment to Dunkirk in this *and* next month.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indian *nil*. Both spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

Spot Mid-Uplands in New York was again 1-16 cent lower yesterday, at 8 3-16 cents; and December Futures were 9 points lower, at 8·17 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 28,000 bales; and the figures for this new season, so far, compare as follows with those for the two preceding years in the same time:—

	1893	1892	1891
Tuesday's Receipts......	28,000	25,000	45,000
Three days' do.	84,000	73,000	141,000
Since 1st inst.	267,000	334,000	646,000

Our local Cotton market has been quiet; and business has been upon a small scale; but prices are unchanged. The purchases by exporters sum up 400 bales, consisting of 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 198; and 100 each of Westerns, at Rs. 190; and Dhollera, at Rs. 200; while the Mills have taken 750 bales, made up of 200 each of Bengals, at Rs. 180¼; Dharwar, at Rs. 199; and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 198½; 100 Barsee, at Rs. 204½; and 50 Cutchgaum, at Rs. 178 per candy.

WHEAT has again been taken to only a small extent by shippers, in a quiet market, prices being still without any movement.

SEEDS have been in moderate request for export, and are steady at last quotations, excepting *Linseed*, which is half an anna higher, at Rs. 7-10-6 to Rs. 7-12-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,381	bales.
Wheat	7,557	cwts.
Linseed........................	1,602	"
Rapeseed........................	2,912	"
Gingelly	2,429	"
Poppyseed	2,595	"
Rice	2,662	"

FREIGHT keeps steady: but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened weak at 1s. 3d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-32d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but a rather large demand—it was reported from native speculators—springing up, rates temporarily receded to 1s. 3d. for ready Demand, though later on, 1s. 3 1-32d. was again available, without, however, attracting buyers. In Merchants' Bills we have heard of a moderate amount being placed for near delivery, at 1s. 3 3-16d. and at 1s. 3¼d. for January. Rates, as usual, are weaker as each Wednesday comes round, pending the action of the home authorities with regard to Council drawings; but this evening the feeling was steadier at the close as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	......1s. 3 1-32d. per rupee.		
Do. Telegraphic	..............1s. 3d.	"	
Do. 3 months' sight	..........1s. 3 1-16d.	"	
Credits	do. ....1s. 3 3-16d.	"	
Francs	do. ....1·60	"	

Bank Telegraphic being quoted for January at 1s. 3 1-16d.; and Credits, in the same position, at 1s. 3¼d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm throughout the day at a slight decline from last evening's final rates for Fours, 104 15-16 having been quoted for Money and the settlement, and 104 11-16 for the October account, the market leaving off at these rates. 98¼ has been the rate for the new 3½ per cent. Loan.

SHARES are inanimate; but quotations are unchanged in the continued absence of fresh business.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.
Saigon-Bangkok route interrupted.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Zanzibar, at noon on Saturday, the 30th.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th September, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	5	30 p.m.	17	24
Teheran	27	2	24 p.m.	...	20
Suez	27	3	p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 27th September, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	41	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	11	...	1
" Madras	...	16	...	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th September, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	74,000	1,00,000	4,000	1,78,000
Or per mile of Railway	160	217	9	386
For previous 10 weeks of half-year........	8,57,717	9,50,159	34,566	18,42,442
Total for 11 weeks..	9,31,717	10,50,159	38,566	20,20,442
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	69,212	82,314	1,789	1,53,315
Per mile of Ry do.	150	179	4	333
Total to corresponding date do.	8,16,475	9,26,671	35,116	17,78,262

Increase for the week........................Rs. 24,685
Ditto to date .... " 2,42,180

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th September, 1893, on 25 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	300	10	610
Or per mile of Railway	12	12	...	24
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	4,851	2,067	111	7,029
Total for 11 weeks...	5,151	2,367	121	7,639
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......
Per mile of Ry. do.	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date do.	......	......	......	......

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SANDEL—September 23, at No 89, Ripon Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr M L Sandel, of a son.

WHYTE—September 16, at Dhole Bagan Factory, Nazira Assam, the wife of Fred D Whyte, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—MACTAGGART—September 18, at St Andrew's Church, Darjiling, by the Rev W H Bray, M A, Charles George Hillersden Allen, I C S, son of the late Rev Robert James Allen, M A, to Margaret Watson, daughter of the late Robert Watson Mactaggart, Esq, and grand daughter of late Peter Clouston, Esq, of Glasgow.

INGLEDEW—SHARPE—September 14, at Holy Trinity Church, Murree, by the Rev Spence Grey, George Henry Ingledew, of Sialkote, to Lillian May Sharpe, youngest daughter of Mrs Dean, and niece of the Rev Edwin Borthwick, Chaplain of Her Majesty's Fleet.

DEATHS.

FRASER—September 21, at Gadie, Moorshedabad, Ivor Gordon, the beloved infant son of Hector Charles and Caroline Fraser, aged 1 month and 19 days.

GUYON—September 22, at 9, Middleton Row, Francis Louis Guyon, aged 46 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1893.

THE attention of Parliament has been frequently called of late to the injustice and hardship of imposing on the landowners of Bengal the cost of a cadastral survey. The object of such a survey is to demarcate the holdings in every district, and register the boundaries of the land occupied under the zemindars by the tenants who cultivate it. Sir Roper Lethbridge, who organised with great energy and skill an agitation in England against the Act for the protection of the Bengal ryots, to which Lord Dufferin devoted his first efforts on his arrival to this country has taken up the present question in the same spirit. In 1885 a hundred peers and members of Parliament and other prominent men became members of a London Committee, formed to save the zemindars from a measure which was believed to be, and really was, framed on the lines of the Irish Land Act of 1881, and intended for the protection of the tenants. It was hoped that Lord Dufferin, himself a landlord, would sympathise with that movement, but he took quite a different view of the necessities of the case, and publicly stated that it was his desire to see that measure placed on the Statute Book without any avoidable delay. The Act in question has given a large measure of security to the tenant-cultivators in Bengal, and thereby averted a land war which probably would have assumed very unmanageable proportions. There is in Bengal no such record of the holdings of the occupants of land, and of their rights, as exist in the other Provinces of India, where the Government stands more or less in the relation of landlord, and deals directly with the cultivator. The ryots only recovered under the Act, which became law in the first year of Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty, the security of tenure, the freedom from arbitrary enhancement of rents, and disturbance without compensation, guaranteed to them under the terms of the Permanent Settlement. But until a thorough survey has been made it will be very difficult to enforce the rights originally reserved for them, but which having lapsed have been restored and confirmed to them by recent legislation. A cadastral survey has been long seen to be necessary if the rights of the cultivators are to be anything more than waste paper.

But when the interests of a wealthy class are involved, even powerful Governments have to encounter many obstacles in enforcing measures which under different circumstances would be taken as a matter of course. There has been no resistance to surveys in the Bombay Presidency and in other Provinces, where criticism is reserved for any deviation, real or apparent, from equity or sound principle in the specification of the value of the land surveyed. In Bengal it has been very different. The proposal to carry out the cadastral survey in that Presidency has been fought foot by foot with great stubbornness. The question of expense has deterred the Government from hastening the solution by setting the Survey Department at work, and cutting short discussion. A change in the law which empowers Government to impose the cost upon the landowners in proportion to the extent of their holdings, has removed the difficulty on the score of expense—so far as the State is concerned. But it has furnished the wealthy landed interest with a grievance, of which excellent use has been made. No effort has been spared in Parliament and in the press to bring the pressure of English opinion to bear on the Government. But the agitators have not been allowed to monopolise the public ear. Sir Charles Elliott, who is at home on leave, has written to the *Times*, vindicating the action of the Bengal Government, while Sir A. Macdonell, in Calcutta, has shown how baseless is the assertion that the cadastral survey is an act of injustice to the zemindars. To understand the real drift of this controversy it is only necessary to turn to the late Sir George Campbell's Memoirs, recently published. He gives an admirable resumé of the difficulties which have arisen in Bengal, not so much from the institution of the Permanent Settlement, but from the failure to carry out in spirit or in letter the conditions laid down by Lord Cornwallis when he handed over to the zemindars the land coupled with the whole responsibility for local administration—the maintenance of the police, the upkeep of roads and canals, and the like. The land revenues were made over to the zemindars subject to these obligations on condition that they paid ten per cent. of the land revenue into the Government treasury. The Government had no longer any need for the sub-collectors—tehsildars as they are termed in Bengal: the mamlatdars of this side of India—who kept the Government in close touch with the inhabitants of every sub-district. That useful link between the administration and the people disappeared from Bengal. The zemindars were to supply the place occupied in England by the landed gentry. The superior police administration was entrusted to them; but as they were unequal to the duty they were soon relieved of it but they were left the charge of the village police. However the system did not work, and it was found necessary to introduce Government police stations in different centres throughout the country. Afterwards subordinate courts were established.

The obligations of the zemindars to keep the peace and administer local justice disappeared. On the other hand, the regulations made in 1793 for the protection of the ryots gradually faded out of sight also. Although certain proprietory rights had been made over to the zemindars, the early regulations made careful provision for the protection of the cultivators. Lord Cornwallis never contemplated the transference of the absolute ownership of land in the English sense. The zemindars were prohibited from evicting the occupiers or raising the rents beyond the rate which had been established by custom in each district. It was ordered that they should maintain a village accountant to file accounts of all demands and payments; and higher accountants and record-keepers to keep the Collector informed on all questions—payments demanded, rent, rates and, the like. The right of the State to intervene on behalf of the ryots was expressly reserved, and it was directed that a record should be kept of all rights and obligations. That register was never compiled. The early attempts made to carry out the regulations intended to protect the ryots fell into oblivion when another generation arose, which regarded the zemindars as landed proprietors of the English pattern, with full rights to do what they liked with their own. As Sir George Campbell drily said: "Interference between landlords and tenants was regarded as contrary to the laws of political economy." The zemindars were perfectly useless as administrative instruments. They were worse than useless as guardians of the traditional rights of the cultivators. Many of the original zemindars were sold up, for non-payment of their quotas. The estates were split up, and went into the hands of speculators, of minors, of women, who could not discharge any administrative duties. "While there was a general tendency to insist upon and exaggerate the rights and privileges conferred on landowners by the Permanent Settlement, there was an equal disposition to forget, evade, and ignore the terms, conditions, and obligations attached to those rights and privileges by the very regulations which conferred or confirmed them. The idea of property has become stronger and stronger, and the idea of obligation attached to the functions of landholder weaker and weaker. It may be said that every point about which there could be any doubt has been allowed to settle itself in favour of the landholder and against the public." And thus, added Sir George, it has happened that in the provinces which we have held the longest of any in India, we have less knowledge of and familiarity with the people than in any other province; that British authority is less brought home to the people, that the rich and strong are less restrained, and the poor and weak less protected than elsewhere; and that we have infinitely less knowledge of statistical, agricultural, and all other facts. When it was a question of imposing a small cess to make the local roads and bridges, which the zemindars were bound to maintain under the conditions of their settlement, they resisted it as oppressive and denounced it as a breach of public faith. In the same manner and with the same arguments the *pro rata* payment of the cadastral survey necessary for the register of landowners and rights ordered in the regulations is now resisted and described as another act of public plunder.

So much has been said and written of the dash and valour of the British cavalry from the earliest days of its history, that Major E. S. Hay's volume on the "Achievements of Field Artillery" will be more than welcome by those who have the misfortune, or the honour, whichever they consider it, of belonging to the heavier branch of the service. There was a time when men could not enlist into the Horse Gunners, picked men of good character, smartness, and intelligence only being drafted into it; the "jacket" could only be attained by officers who had private means, and perhaps just a little influence, and it was no wonder then that men who found themselves forced to serve in the field batteries considered themselves among the unlucky. This is not wholly the case at the present day, but much is still wanted to bring the two branches of the Royal Regiment to a due appreciation of the fact that, though different in uniform and equipment, they are still soldiers of one and the same regiment. Major Hay has nothing to do with differences of opinion on this score: the R. H. A. and the R. A. are all the same artillery. The distinction is kept in the background by Major Hay, whose book was certainly wanted. For whereas a regiment whose motto is appropriately "ubique" serves only in comparatively small detachments, it has not hitherto been deemed possible to record, as has been done with other regiments, the achievements of officers and men for the encouragement and emulation of their comrades. Lord Roberts, himself an Artillery Officer, in his speech at the Delhi Camp last year, regretted this. Major Hay's volume was, we understand, written as a result of this suggestion, but the author does not confine himself to a bare record of what artillerymen have done, he is at the pains to show what are the capabilities of artillery well handled. Neither does he confine himself to the deeds of British artillery only, but carries us through an inspection of the ordnance of all countries from the time of Frederick the Great to the forging of the latest field-piece. It is often said that considering the heavy cost and enormous expenditure of force, artillery is practically useless in field warfare, and considering the returns of killed and wounded there would appear to be some doubt whether the game is altogether worth the candle. But the "moral effect" of artillery is what military men build upon. Indeed, a military contemporary goes so far as to endorse Hajor Hay's asseveration that moral effect is the chief factor in war. Projectiles are discharged, asserts the author, not alone to kill men or destroy material objects, but to drive the idea into your enemy's mind that it is impossible for him to stay any longer where he is when you lay upon him. And after comforting his comrades in this manner, Major Hay proceeds with his long story of the exploits of gunners of all nations. Napoleon's use of his guns is reviewed; Blucher's heave fire at Bautzen, the artillery duels at Manassas and Gettysburg in the American war; the part played by guns at Sobraon and Chillianwalla; in the Crimea, in the Franco-Prussian war, and in the Russo-Turkish war and even in Chili. The gallant author also directs attention to the necessity for constantly progressive study of ordnance and its manipulation in the field by officers. Many of the misfortunes which have befallen artillery in the field he attributes to the inefficiency of the officers in command. The generals rather than the regimental officers he blames, and declares that they require education. As to the modern gunner he informs this very useful unit, that having got his range he must ply his fire with rapidity. While avoiding controversial subjects Major Hay declares that though it may be necessary to have in artillery a series of detachments as is now the case in order to supply Colonial necessities, it is also necessary that we should possess artillery capable of taking an effective share in a continental campaign, officered by men possessing the complete responsibility which is attached to command in other branches of the service. This, it is generally conceded, is not the case now, for the existing system, to use Major Hay's words, encourages a man, as he nears the top, to relinquish rather than practise his habits of command.

THE day the last mail left England the *Standard* published a batch of letters which the father of one of Emin's lieutenants, a young Englishman, had received from Africa. Though the officer does not claim to have seen Emin die, he is, judging from several passages in his correspondence, quite convinced that his chief is actually dead. The writer was outside Nyangué early in March when he received instructions from the "Inspector of State" to hold the position he was then encamped in at any cost, while he brought up Krupp guns and reinforcements to fight against the Arabs who had possession of Nyangué. This was done, and on the 4th March last the stronghold was taken. Next day the officer, whose name does not transpire, reports that he found a tin case containing the Pasha's despatches. These were written in German, and as luck would have it, he was the only member of the expedition acquainted with the German language. No one else knew their contents, and he set to work at once to translate the papers which are to follow the letters now published to England. Emin, it appears, had written the final despatch within a short period of his death. He was killed, it is stated, by the orders of Momemoira, or Moharra, a half-bred Arab, who is said to have the blood of half the whites in Central Africa upon his head. Momemoira was said to be the biggest fighting man in Central Africa, and even Tippu Tib acknowledges his superior physique. Since then he has been killed. The papers found, confirm the reported cession of his country by the Pasha to the German East African Company, stipulating however for his own retention of the Governorship. It appears that prior to Emin Pasha's death the Europeans had been engaged in a rather extended campaign with the Arabs, in which one or two severe and sanguinary engagements had been fought.

THE uncertainty as to the regularity of the coal-supply which has hitherto been regarded as indispensable, will naturally turn the attention of consumers to the practicability of finding a substitute for coal. Liquid fluid has for years been substituted for coal or wood in the steamers on the Caspian and for the working of railways in the Trans-Caspian territory. The use of petroleum for similar purposes has recently been tried in England and with encouraging success. The Great Eastern Railway Company has at the present moment twelve locomotives on which oil has superseded coal. The train which took the Duke and Duchess of York from Liverpool Street to Sandringham on their wedding day, was drawn by a locomotive which obtained its motive power from petroleum. The cost of liquid fuel has been found by the Company, in question to be less than that of coal, while the convenience of carriage due to the comparative lightness and the small space occupied, gives it a decided advantage. It is believed that the time is not far distant when the coarser products of the petroleum wells of Baku and America will replace coal on railways and in steamers. The "greedy selfishness of the coal-owners," of which Mr. Wood's speech, and the noble courage of the miners who decline arbitration and refer all disputes as to wages to the grim "arbitrament of war" will not materially retard the realisation of this prophecy.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday, in the suit in which Narandas Culliandas prayed, as against Devidas Harivalabhdas and others, that the estate of Culliandas Kirparam be administered by the court, that the rights of the plaintiff be ascertained and declared, that the residue of the estate be partitioned, &c. It was a heavy family suit, which was heard for several days, no less than sixteen counsel being engaged therein. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff, and ordered that the estate of Culliandas Kirparam be administered by the court, holding that, on the death of Culliandas, Harivalabhdas became entitled absolutely to one moiety of the estate. The matters in dispute between the parties were referred to Mr. Farran, Commissioner, to take accounts. Mr. L. N. Banajee was appointed receiver, with liberty to pay off the existing liabilities of the firm, especially the monies owing to the Chartered Banks of India, Australia, and China.

IT is probable that a Bill will be introduced at an early date in the Imperial Legislative Council to provide for the protection of fish. The use of dynamite and poison will be prohibited, and powers will be given to local Governments to make rules for the conservation of fish in any rivers with the consent of riparian owners. The rules will provide for a close season and the prohibition of obstructive engines, the regulation of netting, and so on. In view of the desirability of increasing one of the most useful food supplies in the country, it is doubtless the duty of Government to encourage the adoption of any feasible measures which can be undertaken for the protection of fish, although it is to be apprehended that many difficulties will be found to lie in the way of practical action.

IN common with most things in this strange world of ours, writes the *Englishman*, the anti-kine-killing agitation has it humorous aspect. The veneration of the cow, for which so many Hindus are willing to risk loss of liberty and of life itself, is comparatively speaking a modern cult. There can be no doubt that in India's golden age the flesh of that animal was freely consumed by kings, warriors and even priests. The great national epics teem with allusions to festivals in which animals sacrified to the gods formed the basis of Homeric banquets. It was at a comparatively late stage of the growth of Hinduism that the Brahmins owing to the ostentation and ultra piety of the chiefs, who sacrified cattle in hecatombs, the vaccine race was in danger of extinction. To protect an agricultural people from so great a disaster they made beef "taboo" as an article of diet. The next step was, of course, the veneration of the very uninteresting animal which produces it. The result has been that the vegetarian Hindus have again and again had to bend their necks to the yoke of beef-eating invaders.

WITH regard to the political motive underlying the cow agitation the *St. James's* says:—"It is impossible, perhaps, to check the encouragement which it receives from mischievous and ignorant busy-bodies like the members of the Indian party in Parliament, but the Indian Executive has a duty to perform and must not shrink from it."

OLD Bombayites in London, writes our correspondent, have heard with deep regret the news of Mr. Justice Telang's death. "A short but appreciative notice of his career has appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* which also refers in sympathetic terms to the loss of another well-known citizen of Bombay, Khan Bahadur Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy. The news of these two melancholy occurrences reached this country in a private telegram to an Indian gentleman, now resident in London, but we are without particulars. It is generally recognized here that in Mr. Telang Bombay has been deprived of a man that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to replace. Although Mr. Telang never visited England, his ability, attainments, and his scholarship gave him a reputation outside the ranks of Anglo-Indians. Khan Bahadur Jamsetjee was known to and respected by many naval men, who have served in Indian waters."

A STAMP VENDOR of the Murree Post Office was arrested on the 18th instant on the charge of selling service stamps to private purchasers. On that day a letter was brought for registration with service labels, and inquiry showed that the labels had been bought from the stamp vendor who was instantly arrested and is awaiting trial. The next day a man belonging to the Commissariat Department tried to sell two service labels to the new vendor, who immediately brought the matter to the notice of the Post Master, and this case is also under inquiry

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW BISHOP FOR NAGPUR.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Rev. Charles Pelvut has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Nagpur.

THE ARGENTINE REVOLT.

TORPEDO BOATS AND MEN-OF-WAR.

Latest advices from Argentina state that the rebel torpedo boats had attacked the men-of-war in the roadstead, off Buenos Ayres, and been repulsed.

Their crews were captured, and several officers killed.

THE *TIMES* AND THE INDIAN HOME CHARGES.

The *Times* of to-day, commenting on the Blue Book dealing with the Home Charges of the Indian Government, considers that the reductions that have been made prove the wish to deal fairly with India, but that still some injustices exist. The article instances the cost to India of the short-service system, and especially points out the injustice of charging India with half the cost of the Opium Commission.

MR. KIRBY'S RAILWAY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

Mr. Kirby's railway scheme, owing to Mr. Kirby putting forward demands for entirely new terms, has been for the present abandoned, and owing to this work will have to be entirely re-commenced; and the Bombay and Madras Governments will have again to be consulted. It is considered unlikely that the scheme will take any definite shape now for some months.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Reference has been made to the Secretary of State as to whether any Personal Assistant should be appointed to the Military Department, and his reply will have to be received before any one is appointed, vice Captain Bond.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

It is practically decided that there will be no Council meeting to-morrow.

THE GILGIT AGENCY.

Dr. Robertson's successor at Gilgit has not yet been appointed, and some time will probably elapse before the appointment is given.

THE KABUL MISSION.

The Kabul Mission arrived at Rozabad on the morning of the 25th September, all well.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

Excepting the Cavalry Guard all troops have been withdrawn from Mastung and Mangachar on the Khelat Road.

ENCAMPING GROUNDS IN NATIVE STATES.

A question has been raised whether the recent orders regarding the procedure to be followed for obtaining authority for the transfer of land belonging to the Military Department, is applicable to fixed encamping ground selected for troops within the limits of the Native States. The Government have decided that as regards officials serving under orders of the Government the rules are to be regarded as applicable to such sites, but it depends on the conditions on which the site was originally occupied and the terms on which held whether the rules can or cannot be regarded as applicable against durbars and durbar officials.

APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

Major-General Crealock will, on his arrival in India, be posted to the Burma Command, Major-General Stewart, taking charge of the Secunderabad District.

On the transfer of Colonel Jeffreys to Army Head-quarters Staff, in succession to Colonel Murray, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, R.E., will be appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Quetta.

Colonel Manderson, Military Works Department, has notified his intention of returning to India next month; he will, therefore, succeed Colonel Sandford at Poona, but will have to vacate it on the 30th March, when Colonel Arnott will get the post permanently.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal paid a State visit to H. E. the Viceroy on Tuesday. A detachment of the 5th Gurkhas, on duty at Simla, furnished a guard-of-honour at the Viceregal Lodge.

THE AMIR OF KABUL.

The friendly spirit, lately displayed by the Amir of Kabul, has assumed a most practical shape. Under his orders some cattle looted in Kuram have been returned from the Khost Valley, and the tribesmen have been compelled to pay blood-money for a Turi killed some time ago. His Highness has also expressed himself determined not to interfere into Chitral affairs, and has disclaimed all sympathy with Sher Afzul, the pretender, to the Mehtarship. He has that gentleman in Kabul and has sent for his adherents from Badakshan so as to have the whole family party under his eyes.

THE MURREE ASSAULT CASE.

The hearing of the case of assault with intent to commit highway robbery on three officers of the Lower Topa by Pathan coolies, was opened on the 23rd instant, at Lahore. After the depositions of the officers had been recorded the case was again postponed for the evidence of Surgeon Captain Young, Civil Surgeon, Murree, who treated one of the coolies who was said to have been wounded by the officers. Mr. B. W. Padmen, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defendants and Mr. E. P. Pengree, barrister-at-law for the officers. Surgeon-Captain Jennings, Medical Officer, Lower Topa, deposed that on the 12th instant he, with Captain Alexander and Lieutenant Benwell, was coming back from a walk by the Kashmir Road, and when they arrived near the bridge they saw a fire burning inside a tent pitched below it. They wished to obtain light as the night was dark, from the men living in the tent, and although they called them several times the coolies would not pay any attention. They then threw stones at the tent and immediately fifteen or twenty coolies came out of the tent and attacked Captain Alexander, and struck him with a lathi. Surgeon-Captain Jennings who also received some blows then left the place, and reported to Sergeant-Major Howell that some natives were assaulting Captain Alexander, and men were ordered out to rescue him. As soon as the troops approached near them the coolies decamped, but some men were arrested afterwards by the police and five men the next morning. Captain Alexander deposed that when the coolies decamped on the arrival of the troops he found that his watch and chain had been taken away. The chain and watch were reported by the police to have been found in the puggree of one of the coolies arrested. The man who struck Captain Alexander on the chest and felled him to the ground was identified in the court. The accused were eventually acquitted. Two of them, however, will be re-arraigned on the 28th instant, charged with rioting.

THE MAHARANI OF COOCH BEHAR'S FANCY DRESS BALL.

The Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne attended the fancy dress ball, given in the Town Hall, on Tuesday night, by the Maharani of Cooch Behar. Some six hundred persons were present, and the dresses were unusually pretty, while the decorations of the ballroom were very effective.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 27.

The riding, jumping, and driving competitions in connection with the Horse Show came off this afternoon before a large concourse of spectators. Lady Harris obtained three prizes. Dr. Gaye got a nasty fall in the jumping competition, cutting his cheek, which bled profusely.

In the speech, after the distribution of prizes, H. E. the Governor said that the main object of the Government was to encourage horse-breeding; and regretted that the meeting was not so successful as last year's at Ahmednagar. Fancy classes could be got up at Poona, but the question is whether Ahmednagar is not better situated for a horse show.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, Sept. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this evening.

COLOMBO, Sept. 27.

The s.s. Chusan left here yesterday, at 6-30 p.m.

The s. s. Peshawar left here for Bombay, at noon to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 9-16.
Bar Silver	34 1/8

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant E. R. B. Stokes-Roberts, Royal Engineers, returns home on reversion to the Imperial establishment.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Broadfoot, Royal Horse Artillery, has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Kirkee.

Lieutenant O. G. Gunning, 35th Sikhs, succeeds Lieutenant Solbi, 3rd Sikh Infantry, as Assistant Recruiting Officer, on 2nd November next.

Veterinary-Lieutenants H. M. Maxwell, E. E. Martin, H. S. Sawyer, and W. N. Wright embarked on the 6th instant for a tour of duty in India.

Captain C. M. Ducat, 4th Bombay Cavalry, and Lieutenant J. Phillips, 1-5th Gurkhas, have been selected for admission to the Staff College in February next.

Captain A. E. P. Burn, 25th Punjab infantry, is to be confirmed in the Judge Advocate General's Department, *vice* Colonel Shaw, who vacates on the 28th instant.

Major A. Gilmore, Gloucestershire Regiment, and Lieutenant C. F. Connell, Hampshire Regiment, have been posted to the 1st Battalions of their respective regiment.

Lieutenants G. J. L. House and C. O. Haliday, Royal Engineers, are posted to the Bombay Command, and the Indian Submarine Mining Company, Bombay, respectively.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Warburton officiates as Principal Medical Officer, Assam District, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Colonel Costello.

Captain R. F. H. Anderson, at present Officiating Assistant Judge Advocate, Allahabad, will be transferred to Mian Mir, on the return of Colonel Chaplin to officiate for Captain Lambert, vice Captain Rich who vacates on proceeding on leave.

The Government have sanctioned an extended trial of machine closed ammunition boots by six Infantry regiments; one each at Quetta, Rawalpindi, Umballa, Meerut, Agra, and the Presidency District, in view to ascertaining whether they wear well in different climates.

The whole of the reliefs in the Bombay Presidency this ensuing trooping season take place late in the season. The first corps to move is "N" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, leaving Mhow on the 12th October by rail for Meerut, where it will take over the horses and guns of "T" Battery Royal Horse Artillery, proceeding to England.

Captain A. J. W. Allen, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, will officiate as Assistant Quartermaster-General, during the absence of Colonel Ellis, with the Kabul Mission; Captain A. A. J. Johnstone, Staff Captain, will officiate as Deputy Assistant, and Lieutenant R.A. Browne, Border Regiment, as staff Lieutenant.

The undermentioned have leave of absence:—Lieutenant A. E. Dallas, 6th Punjab Infantry, 30 days' privilege leave; Lieutenant-Colonel B. Wemyss, 24th Punjab Infantry, to England for 5 months; Lieutenant G. P. Campbell, 25th Punjab Infantry, for 12 months on private affairs; and Lieutenant A. A. Montgomery Royal Artillery, for 12 months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers remain at home on extended leave:— Surgeon-Major J. G. MacNeece, to 24th instant; Captain M. H. Burne, Sussex Regiment, 24th February 1894; Lieutenant C. O. McCausland, Dublin Fusiliers, to 22nd November next; Lieutenant F. C. Turner, Northumberland Fusiliers to 24th December next; Lieutenant E. H. E. Daniel, Royal Irish Regiment, to 24th February 1894; Captain the Hon'ble C. C. Winn, Rifle Brigade, to 16th November next.

The Government of India have negatived the proposal of the Madras Government that the members of Volunteer Corps who have been formerly Sergeants in the regular forces, should be permitted to wear a proficiency badge, and be exempted from examination proficiency certificates; also that Volunteer Corps should be permitted to draw a proficiency grant of Rs. 25 for such Sergeants, on the ground that an examination in drill and military duties is a very necessary one, even for non-commissioned officers who have served in the regular forces, as they may have been out of practice for some time.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—South Wales Borderers.—Lieutenant E. C. Margesson to be Adjutant. 2nd Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant L. L. Maxwell to be Permanent Squadron Officer. 3rd Bengal Cavalry—Surgeon-Captain F. Wyville-Thomson, from 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be Medical Officer. 5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant H. J. M. Macandrew to be adjutant. 18th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant P. E. Ricketts to be Permanent Squadron Officer. 8th Bengal Infantry.—Captain G. S. Goldsmid, from 9th Bengal Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Commander. 21st Punjab Infantry.—Surgeon-Captain C. H. Bedford, from 13th Bengal Lancers, to Medical Charge of Regiment. 22nd Punjab Infantry.—Surgeon-Captain H. B. Luard, to Medical Charge of Regiment. 24th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant A. Skeen, Scottish Borderers, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 27.	
10 p.m.	79·3
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.	
6 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	82·6

The sequel of the anti-kine-killing riots at Koath in the district of Shahabad has been of a most unpleasant nature for the ringleaders on both sides, On the 16th current the trial of six Hindus was brought to a conclusion, and each received a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 147-48 of the Penal Code. Thursday last witnessed the like punishment meted out to five Mohamedan rioters. The inhabitants of the Dhanquin Police district, which has always borne a sinister repute for turbulence, have been disarmed with one exception—Babu Raj Rajeswari Prosad Singh, of Surajpura, who had ranged himself on the side of authority from the first and given valuable help and informations. A force of punitive police, under section 15 Act V. of 1861, will be quartered on the villages which furnished contingents of rioters; and the cost, about Rs. 6,500, will be levied from zemindars as well as ryots. Mr. E. R. Henry. Inspector-General of Police, arrived at Arrah on the 20th and held a consultation with the local officers as to the means of nipping any further commotion in the bud. It has been arranged that the police reserves at Arrah shall be strengthened by the additon of a special force trained in the use of fire-arms. Those who are inclined to listen to the counsels of the wire-pullers must learn that they cannot join a riotous mob without imminent risk of being shot down. It is, however, unlikely that heroic measures will be necessary. **A better feeling now prevails, and the tension has been sensibly relieved.**

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Among the visitors to India in the coming cold weather, are the following:—The Duke and Duchess of Newcastle (who are on a tour round the world); the Countess of Leitrim (daughter of the Earl of Leicester and widow of the fourth Earl of Leitrim), who is coming out, we believe, on a visit to her sister the Countess of Dunmore; Lady Cecil Bertie (daughter of the Earl of Abingdon), as rumour says, on a visit to her sister Lady Portal at Zanzibar, and also to her sister Lady Edmund Talbot, whose husband's regiment is stationed at Sialkot; the Countess Wachmeister; and Lord Henry Scott (third son of the present Duke of Buccleuch), who is coming out for the prospects of sport.

Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Engineer-in-Chief of the Cuttack-Midnapur-Calcutta Railway Survey, will shortly proceed to Simla to discuss with Government the question of the construction of a tunnel under the Hughli at Budge-Budge.

The *Madras Mail* understands that the Government of Bombay has called upon the Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway to explain why Mr. Muirhead, the new Traffic Manager, who was only drawing Rs. 750 on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, has been offered the maximum pay of Rs. 1,500 attached to his new post instead of the minimum of Rs. 1,300.

About 47,500 maunds of food supplies, military stores, baggage and camp equipage of troops have been despatched from Bandipore to the Gilgit district so far this year; and large quantities of food supplies have also been despatched to Chilas and to posts in the Indus Valley up to date. Many animals have been killed and several men badly wounded near Leichur on the Bunji-Chilas road, through rocks falling from overhead. Notwithstanding the difficulties of forage supply between Ramghat and Chilas, it is far cheaper to supply Chilas from Kashmir than from India, owing to the cheapness of food supplies and carriage in Kashmir, as compared with the Punjab rates for the same.

A small committee will be held at Naini Tal from the 27th September to the 7th October, to advise on the question of amalgamating the grades of the Judicial and Executive branches of the service in the North-West Provinces. The Committee will be: Mr. H. D'O. Moule; Mr. T. W. Holderness; Mr. T. R. Wyer; Mr. R. H. MacLeod; Mr. W. G. Jackson; and Mr. E. Galbraith.

The last racing news from England, observes a contemporary, would go to show that the pitcher has been taken once too often to the well. A horse that had hitherto an unbeaten record, has been vanquished by another who had not before run better than third to him. Isinglass, Ravensbury, Raeburn—the order had become historical; and to find the Duke of Portland's horse heading Mr. McCalmont's comes almost as a shock to one's sense of right. It might have been expected that Isinglass' connections would be satisfied with the horse's remarkable performances this season; and after the Leger he might well have been given the rest he has certainly earned. The value of the Plate is 8,000 sovs.; and the race is over the mile course at Manchester.

The Murree assault case was to be heard on the 23rd instant. Three officers charge a number of coolies employed on the Kohala cart road with assaulting them. The coolies state that the officers provoked the assault by throwing stones at them. Several officers and the Civil Surgeon of Murree have been summoned as witnesses.

The Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne entertained some 170 guests at Annandale on Saturday afternoon, a large shamianah being pitched in the gardens. A Gymkhana followed, at which all the prizes were presented by their Excellencies. The tent-pegging was won by Major Chisholme, 5th Lancers, Colonel Symons being second. The riding competition for boys was won by Master M. Queripel, Master R. Hart being second. The Affinity Stakes, tent-pegging and tilting fell to Captain and Mrs. Gordon. The Wand Race for ladies was won by Miss S. Grey.

It is something of a novelty to hear of the arrival in Calcutta of a consignment of German cattle for farm purposes. Mr. Fortsmann landed on Tuesday forty-one German bulls and cows and no fewer than twenty-one boarhounds, besides a number of sheep and pigs. The cattle are all intended to stock a farm in Darjeeling.

Mr. H. C. Hill, Conservator of Forests, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, who has recently returned from long furlough, acts as Inspector General of Forests when Mr. R. Ribbentrop goes on leave in a couple of months. Mr. Hill acted in the same capacity in 1890-91 when Mr. Ribbentrop went on furlough.

Information is now being collected for the Opium Commission from Native Corps as to the extent to which opium is used in the Native Army, and the effects of its consumption on the health of the troops.

There is some talk of the Government of Travancore doing away with its cardamon monopoly and substituting a less primæval method of collecting revenues.

An official report has been published on the economic results of the Mergui Coal exploration, written by Mr. Bose, of the Geological Survey. He calculates that there are a million tons of fair coal, about one-third of this being really good, equal to the best Indian coal. Extraction would, however, be more expensive than in Bengal. Labour would also be expensive, as it would need to be imported. Mr. Bose suggests a colony of Indian miners to get over this difficulty. A further field is remote from a good port, and transport would be exceedingly difficult. It is probable, therefore, that the coal deposits will remain unworked for some time to come.

Mr. Swann, a missionary who has just returned from Ujiji, says that the death of Emin Pasha is accepted in the interior as a fact. He was killed in the Manyema country by Seyd bin Abed; and eaten, with his followers.

The case of Chiodetti *versus* Wilson, which was up before Mr. H. M. R. Hopkins, C.S., Subordinate Judge of Mussoorie, has concluded in a verdict in favour of Mr. Wilson with costs. The case was instituted by the plaintiff to recover a deposit of a considerable sum, over Rs. 30,000, in the late "Himalaya" Bank, Ld., Mussoorie, on the grounds that Wilson, as Director of the said Bank, had employed pressure on Mr. Moss, the Manager, to refund his wife's deposit before that of Mr. Chiodetti. *Prima facie* Mr. Wilson was not suable for an act of the Manager while the Bank was in existence, nor was a pressure proved to have been used by Mr. Wilson to get his wife's deposit repaid prior to that of Mr. Chiodetti's.

The Kushk Joint Commission finished their enquiry on 4th September, and Lieutenant Colonel Yate left Chahil Dukhteran near Herat on the 5th instant for Mashed. He reached Meshed on 21st September, relieving Mr. E. Thomson of the office of Agent to the Governor-General and Consul-General for Seistan and Khorassan. No information has since been received of the decisions arrived at by the Khushk Commission.

A novel appeal is shortly coming before Mr. Plowden, the Resident of Hyderabad. Nishi Kanta Chatterjee, Doctor of Philology of Leipzic, has been petitioning the Nizam's Minister for State employ. In January last he received a letter from the Minister's Private Secretary saying that the Minister was of opinion that Nishi Kanta was not in his right mind (*Damagh Sahib Nalim*), and therefore unfit for Government service. Nishi Kanta is now going to lay his case before the Resident with a medical certificate to say that his mental faculties are all right, and Nishi Kanta expects the Resident to request Sir Asman Jah to revise his order.

On the 28th ultimo a serious hurricane swept over the more northerly of the Azores Islands, demolishing houses and wrecking ships, though only a few people seem to have been killed.

With the sanction of the Madras Government and with the concurrence of the Government of India, the 16th Madras Infantry will leave Secunderabad for Bellary, proceeding by rail on the 5th October, 1893, under arrangements to be made by the General Officer Commanding Secunderabad District. The 16th Regiment, M. I., will take the place of the 29th M. I., that will be shortly disbanded at Bellary under instructions issued from the Adjutant-General's Office.

In May last Maung Mhan's pony Eurasian was disqualified for one year by the Stewards for alleged foul practice in the race for the Bookmakers' Purse on the last day of the Spring Meeting. The Turf Club later enhanced the punishment by warning Mhan off the course for five years. Mhan applied on Wednesday for an injunction to restrain the Stewards and Committee of the Turf Club from preventing him from taking part in the forthcoming races at the Spring Meeting. Mr. Vansomeren appeared for the applicant and Mr. Eddis for the Stewards and Committee. Mr. Vansomeren argued at length that a contracting relation existed between the Turf Club and the public, by which the public were given the right to take part in races on the rules published. These rules were the Calcutta Turf Club rules and had not been observed; thereby the plaintiff's right was infringed, which gave the Court jurisdiction to interfere. Mr. Eddis argued that as no right to property was involved, no injunction could be granted, and the Stewards and the Turf Club had a right to inflict punishment under the rules. The Recorder delivered judgment, dismissing the case, on the grounds that the Court had no jurisdiction to grant an injuction where no right to property was involved. The case is a very novel one, no reported decision being found in any text-book. The case excited much interest, ladies being also present in Cout.

Khater Sheik, a life-convict in the Alipore jail, was the other day placed before the police magistrate at Alipore to stand his trial on a charge of attempting to murder one Jadoo Dass, another convict in the same jail. The prisoner, on being asked as to whether he had committed the offence, made the following statement:—"I am a life-convict. My enemies desired to destroy me. They implicated me in a murder case, and I was sentenced to transportation for life. I am a young man of only twenty years of age, and I have yet to live long and to pass my days in jail. I, therefore, determined to commit suicide, and so was seeking for some instrument to kill myself, but I could not find any. At last I went to the machine-room in the jail, and found a piece of iron, which I secreted under my cloth. I sharpened it at night and then I tried to cut my throat, but it was not sharp enough, and I failed in my purpose. When I was baulked in my intention, I became much enraged—almost mad. I then resolved to kill some one in the jail. I felt sure that if I committed another murder, I would be hanged, and thus an end would be put to the misery of life-long imprisonment. I crawled into the cell in which Jadoo was sleeping, sat on his chest and tried to cut his throat by forcing the iron downward on his neck with both my hands. Jadoo seized my hands and hindered me, and then he struggled with me and released his neck. He then kept on screaming loudly. His cries attracted first three men and then a large crowd of people, and I was dragged away from Jadoo's chest." Jadoo, the man attacked, said: I was sleeping. The accused came up to me, sat on my breast, and applied the knife to my throat. I began to cry loudly, and three fellow-prisoners promptly came to my rescue. I became senseless soon after, and cannot say what happened subsequently. The jailor deposed as follows: On the 12th September, at about 1 a.m., I was roused from my sleep by a noise. I went downstairs and made an enquiry, and then went to the cell in which Jadoo was lying in a pool of blood. I asked the accused why he had wounded Jadoo, but he made no reply. I then sent Jadoo to the jail hospital. Three other prisoners and a warder of the jail were next examined, and the case was adjourned.

An accident of an unusual character occurred on Monday at Lilluah on the East Indian Railway. While some Volunteers were at target practice a rifle went off in the direction of a passing up passenger train. The bullet entered the rear of the brake van, cutting through the iron plate and wooden panel, and, after striking the opposite inner panel, fell at the feet of the guard.

In the Balladhun murder case the evidence of the witnesses-in-chief, Mukta Singh and Mohan Singh, who turned Queen's evidence, has been brought to a conclusion. Their depositions tend mainly to show how the murder was committed, how the unfortunate woman was hacked at and got away, and what subsequently followed the tragedy. Their cross-examination has also been completed. It was elicited that after the murder the accused went for the safe, which was opened with the key and the money in it abstracted by Chowba Singh; that a bag containing clothing was likewise taken, as also the gun and other articles. Other witnesses have also been examined, but their evidence was not of much importance owing to their statements becoming mixed in cross-examination. They were called principally to show that certain of the prisoners had been seen in the vicinity of the garden armed with daos. both going to and returning from the bungalow. Certain charges against the policy have been made, but as the police have not yet been examined, nothing can be said regarding the manner in which they have dealt with the case. The trial still continues, and is exciting greater interest than at first, as further revelations are expected.

The *Bangalore Spectator* learns that several members of the Station Municipality have suddenly awakened to the fact that Bangalore is in an insanitary condition; that its drainage is defective, its tanks polluted, and the Bazaar Streets and Roads in disrepair. No less than four distinct proposals, all dealing with sanitary questions, are down for discussion at the next meeting. One of these is the Report of the Committee and the Sanitary Board, on the Main Sewer and the Bazaar water-channel; another is a proposal to improve the sanitation of Richmond Town and Shoolay; a third is to put the roads and drains of Blackpully in order, and the fourth is to see to the sanitation of the station generally. Within these four proposals are to be found suggestions to employ, temporarily, an "expert" Sanitary Engineer, to separate the Sanitary from the Engineering Department, and to appoint a qualified Sanitary Officer.

A Question of etiquette in connection with Duke Alfred of Coburg's accession is at present occupying many of the hangers-on of the Courts of the small Principalities of Germany. As an English Prince the new Duke has a right to be addressed as Royal Highness, whereas his title as reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is only Highness. If he retains, the higher title it is pointed out that both he and the Hereditary Prince will necessarily take precedence of other Dukes of the Ernestine Line, who held rank before the late Duke Ernest.

What little further news has come concerning the cyclone in America, serves to show that the first estimates of the loss incurred were under the mark, rather than exaggerated. The Governor of South Carolina reports that over 600 lives have been lost on the South Carolina Coast alone, and on the Islands of Beaufort and Port Royal. Later estimates in New York put the loss at a thousand. Crops have been ruined and the devastation is complete on twenty islands along that coast. Later estimates again, from New York, daclare that one thousand is a moderate estimate of the lives lost in Beaufort County. Almost all of the people killed have been negroes.

A new revolutionary movement is just reported from Brazil. Several vessels of the navy, controlled by Admiral de Mello at Rio Janeiro, have revolted against the Government and called on President Peixoto to resign. The garrison of Santa Cruz has declared for the President. The telegraph service with Rio has ben suspended, by order of the Government. Meanwhile there has been fighting in Rio Grande do Sol, with results not yet announced. Another revolution is in progress in the Argentine Province of Tucuman.

The Russian fleet is to pay a visit to France at Toulon on the 13th October. **Official announcements on the subject have now been issued.**

LOOTERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Butterfield prosecuted Idco Moostafa, a labourer, Abdoola Baboo, a mill-hand, and Syed Jaffer Syed Ebrahim, Shaik Essoob Esmail *alias* Shaik Essub Haji Ismael, a servant, and Ebrahim Esmail, a labourer, before Mr. Moroji Cashinath, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on charges of rioting, dacoity, theft of gold and silver ornaments, copper and brass vessels, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 561-6, belonging to Luximon Sambhaji, a painter, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, residing at Narelwady; Luximon Sitaram, a mill-hand, residing in the same locality, and Bhima Jethu, a grain-dealer, keeping his shop also in the same place; and of aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offences. The fifth accused Shaik Ebrahim Esmail was also charged with dishonestly receiving and voluntarily assisting in concealing and disposing of several copper-pots, belonging to a woman, named Ganga, a mill-hand, residing at Narelwady.

Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the complainant Bhima Jethu, and Mr. Sanjana, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Velinker appeared for two of the accused.

It appears that on the forenoon of the 12th of August last, a mob of Mahomedans, numbering about forty to fifty, and residing at Narelwady, collected in the street, and began throwing stones on the houses belonging to Hindus, in that locality. The Hindu residents, seeing the impending danger immediately closed their doors and remained inside. Several rioters, among whom were the accused, then made a rush towards the houses, forced the doors open, entered the premises, and carried away property belonging to several residents, among whom were the complainants. They also assaulted several persons with sticks, and damaged and destroyed property to a very large extent. A body of Lancers immediately put in an appearance, and the rioters took to their heels. On the 27th ultimo, Constable Ellis, in consequence of certain information received, sent for the complainant Bhima Jethu, and after taking his statement in writing, instituted an inquiry, which resulted in the arrest of the accused, who subsequently made to the police certain statements, which led to the discovery of the stolen property from different Marwarees, with whom it was pledged.

All the accused pleaded not guilty, and stated that they were in the crowd, but they did not commit the offences with which they were charged.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced No. 1 to an accumulated term of eighteen months, No. 2 to twenty months, No. 3 to twelve months, No. 4 to eight months, and No. 5 to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—Mr. Samuel Montagu, while cordially supporting the action of the Government in closing the mints and seeking to adopt a gold standard, decries the "wobbling" policy adopted by the Government since that measure was resolved upon. May we again be permitted to ask why this policy is still allowed to hover shadowlike among us, a skeleton in a cupboard, present yet absent, a fire which scorches but gives no light? It is not too much to say that the community of Calcutta, and I venture to assert the communities of Bombay and Madras, are indignant at the persistent reticence offered by Government in regard to their policy at the present juncture. The ostrich which plants its head in the sand presents a metaphor of unreasonable obstinacy and of a blindness to facts which the Government seemed determined to exemplify. Are we to suppose that the Government of India consider they have done all that they need do in passing a resolution to close the mints? Is the trade of the country to be hung up indefinitely like a side of bacon among the rafters to cure itself? The support gained by Government for the change of currency was chiefly from the trading community of India. If it had not been for that support, the measure would not have been ventured on. Those who gave that support are still of the same opinion as to the desirability of the change which has taken place, but they are certainly not of opinion that, having been consulted as to the effects the change was likely to have on trade, that they were not afterwards to be consulted as to the policy which should influence trade during the interregnum of finance which now exists. Admittedly, the questions now arising are difficult, and no trader of commonsense would desire to harass Government unnecessarily. But it must be evident to anyone who gives five minutes' study to the matter, that the success of the measures taken must depend on the continued encouragement of trade, and it must also be evident that the people most competent to judge of what is, or is not, an encouragement, are those who are engaged in trade. We cannot, therefore, understand on what principle of good sense or good economy, the Government deem it advisable to turn their back upon us at the present juncture.

Exchange at present is like the "swan's down feather, which stands upon the wave at fall of tide and neither way inclines." Since date of my last letter rates have hovered about a dead level of 1*s*. 3 7-16*d*. to 1*s*. 3 13-32*d*. for six months' bills and 1*s*. 3 1-8*d*. to 1*s*. 3 3-32*d*. for wire transfer. There has been an increased demand for forward wire remittance consequent on the business in piecegoods setting in rather sooner than usual this year, before the Pujas probably, because stocks are nowhere excessive, and perhaps rather below the normal. That the demand should have been freely met without any lowering of exchange is an evidence of steadiness. My impression is that there will be a moderate demand for Council bills in October, for it is probable that not only will money be dearer, but that surplus exports will be larger. As regards surplus exports I see in Mr. Samuel Montagu's letter to the *Economist* he upholds the belief that India's surplus of exports will suffer no diminution from the present change, and he ascribes the late fall in exchange as being mainly due to the wobbling policy of the Government of India. What I have all along persisted in has been that the chief, and perhaps only, cause operating against a normal condition of surplus export has been the difficulty of adjusting prices: and Mr. Samuel Montagu most aptly describes as wobbling a policy which has as much tone, consistency and direction as a puff of wind in a French horn.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:

RE KHETSY VALJEE.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, for a creditor, opposed the granting of an interim order to the insolvent. Mr. Manker said the other side had filed affidavits, to which his client wanted time to reply. His lordship extended the interim order for a week.

RE LILADHAR SHAMJEE.

Mr. Russell, under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, moved absolute the rule granted on the 20th inst., calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not forthwith proceed with his petition.

The insolvent appeared in person and informed his lordship that he had obtained leave on Wednesday last to serve notices upon his creditors and to amend his schedule. He had obtained the usual time and would be able to proceed with the petition within the time. His lordship, after hearing Mr. Russell made the rule absolute.

RE NARSY PADAMSY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for three months' extension of the interim order, which expired that day. His Lordship granted the extension as applied for.

RE WILLIAM RICHARD CLARKE.

Mr. Manker for the insolvent moved for an interim order. There was no opposition and his Lordship granted the application.

RE RATTANSY DAMODER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices on the creditors, and for leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

The Rangoon Chamber of Commerce has asked Government to appoint a Committee to consider the necessity for and the best means of providing a High Court for Burma. For more than a dozen years past this question has cropped up from time to time. Memorials have been sent in from the Chamber of Commerce as representing the mercantile community, and also from the barristers and advocates practising in Rangoon; but all to no purpose.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster has added the name of Mr. Ohannes Andreasian to the Commission of the Peace for the City of Manchester. Mr. Andreasian, who holds aloof from politics, is the head of the Armenian community in Lancashire, and was for many years warden of the Gregorian Church there. He is the first Armenian who has been placed upon the magisterial bench in England, and is a member of a large firm of merchants trading with the East. **His appointment has given great satisfaction to the delegates at the conference of Armenians now sitting at Vienna.**

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Hall, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and there were also present:—The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Grattan Geary, G. W. Roughton, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. Viegas, Messrs Kurkisondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabraji.

ACCEPTANCE OF A TENDER.

At the request of the Commissioner, the Committee sanctioned the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. John Fleming & Co. for the supply of stoneware pipes, &c., required for the use of the Drainage Department during the current year, at schedule rates, aggregating Rs. 15,417,068. The amount will be met out of the grant of Rs. 15,802 sanctioned by the Corporation for the purpose.

A CLAIM FOR DAMAGES ABANDONED.

The Committee discussed letter No. 12556, dated 20th instant, from the Commissioner, recommending, with reference to the resolution of the Committee, No. 3817, dated 19th July last, that the proposal to file a suit against Mr. Hormusji Sorabji for damages caused by his carriage coming into collision with a lamp column, be abandoned, as the Municipal solicitors are of opinion that the suit would not be successful unless there was evidence of negligence or fault on the part of the driver.

Dr. Viegas remarked that on a previous occasion they had recovered an amount in shape of damages from a buggiwalla in a similar case.

Mr. Kabraji said that the buggiwalla had admitted their claim, therefore the amount was recovered,

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy asked if the negligence in this case was accidental or what?

The Commissioner replied that there was no negligence at all, for if the driver had not tried his best to avoid accident and keep the horse under control there was a probability of his being killed.

Mr. Roughton was of opinion that the matter should be settled, for as the law stood there was a probability of the man coming out successful in proving that there was no fault or negligence on his pert.

After some further discussion it was resolved to abandon the proposal of filing a suit against Mr. Hormusji Sorabji.

SEWERAGE OF UMERKHADI DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna moved "That the Commissioner be requested to report to the Standing Committee whether a complete system of house-connections is included in the sewerage of Umerkhadi Drainage District. If this is included, he is requested to state what system is recommended; but if it is not included, the recommendation of the Standing Committee be postponed being sent to the Corporation until the question of its inclusion is discussed and decided by the Standing Committee."

The Municipal Commissioner replied that the report of the Drainage Engineer, and his letter regarding the sewerage of Umerkhadi Drainage District, was sent on to the Corporation, and it was irregular to postpone the recommendation of the Committee about it. He explained that the system of house-connections was not included in the sewerage of that district.

Dr. Bhalchandra thereupon withdrew his proposition.

"REVIEW" OF THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The following is the "review" by the Standing Committee of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1892-93:—

1. During the course of the year there were sixty-two meetings of the Corporation and twenty-seven Committee meetings; fifty-two meetings of the Standing Committee and six meetings of sub-committees thereof, with one hundred and twenty-six attendances for cheque-signing and forty-nine for the audit of the weekly statements of accounts.

2. The new offices were occupied from the 14th January last, but some minor works thereat are still in hand.

3. The new Building By-Laws were confirmed by Government on 3rd August 1892 and are now in operation; and before the close of the year like confirmation was given to the Regulations relating to the Retiring or Pension Fund for Municipal officers and servants.

4. Consequent on the projected increase in the City Police, provision was made in the Budget to the extent of Rs. 4,00,000 as against the Rs. 4,50,000 originally demanded by Government, and eventually the sum was fixed at Rs. 3,63,345, and although up to 31st March last the reply had not been received from the Secretary of State for India to the memorial from the Corporation praying for a reduction in the charges.

5. The claim of the Corporation to be allowed to deposit at their discretion surplus moneys instead of being compelled to keep the same in the Bank of Bombay even without interest, referred to in the last "Review," has now been sanctioned by the local Legislature.

6. As to the question of the existing method of keeping the Municipal accounts, the correspondence with Government was still proceeding at the end of the year.

7. One of the most important of recent financial transactions was the alteration in the terms of the repayment of the Vehar debt and Tansa Water Works loan, and the conversion of the Tulsi Water Works consolidated loan of 4½ per cent, into 4 per cent, whereby there is an annual saving of Rs. 2,29,200 in the charges for interest and sinking fund. It is satisfactory to add that the 4 per cent., loan was easily raised in the local market with a net profit to the Municipality of about Rs. 25,000.

8. The important question of the disposal of town sweepings outside the limits of the Island, has still to be settled, but the lease of a large plot of marshy land at Chimboor, which it is proposed to fill in with sweepings, has been secured from Government.

9. As yet no decision has been come to relative to the provision of burying ground for Mahomedans and the Beni-Israelites, though such land is urgently required.

10. Income and Expenditure.—The opening workable balance, including recoverable advances, but excluding deposits and minor items of adjustments, was Rs. 29,05,655-0-10, or Rs. 13,05,655-0-10 in excess of the Budget Estimate. Deducting from this balance Rs. 5,44,727-14-1, the unexpended balance of lapsed grants for 1891-92 renewed in 1892-93, and reserving Rs. 2,50,000 temporarily paid out of surplus cash balance for improvements to Victoria Gardens, as sanctioned by the Corporation in January and August 1890, there remained a surplus of Rs. 5,00,000, which, not having been appropriated during the year, formed part of the opening balance of 1893-4. The revenue exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 5,80,483-3-9 and the only exception where there was a falling off from the estimate, was that of Rs. 464-6-11 under the heads of interest on sinking fund and Municipal Buildings fire insurance fund investments, and Tramway rent. The total revenue was Rs. 66,65,186-15-11, or Rs. 7,14,869-15-11 above the estimate. The greater portion of this increase was derived as follows:—Property Taxes, Rs. 3,05,562-6-10 (of which about Rs. 2,60,000 were recoveries of arrears due in former years) Wheel Tax and Tolls, Rs. 28,593-6-0; Town Duties, Rs. 73,928-3-0; Licenses, Rs. 8,626-1-0; Tobacco Duty, Rs. 6,703-1-1; Markets, Rs. 23,535-2-1; Miscellaneous Fines, Rs. 10,541-10-6; Miscellaneous Receipts, Rs. 16,725-7-8; Interest and Profits on Investments, Rs. 2,22,696-4-1; Profit on sale of stores Rs. 8,701-10-11; and Workshop Receipts Rs. 2,817-4-1. It would appear, therefore, that Rs. 5,28,253-10-11; out of the total increase over estimate, being on account of large arrears of rates and of interest and profits on investments, the actual increase on items of ordinary revenue was Rs. 1,86,611-5-0 only. The circumstances under which these large profits from interest and investments accrued are explained in detail at page 54 of the Chief Accountant's Report. but it should be added that Rs. 1,90,000 out of the excess realizations were anticipated and taken credit for in the budget estimates for the current year.

11. The sanctioned expenditure for the year, including renewal of lapsed grants, was Rs. 73,06,829-3-6 of which Rs. 65,45,511-14-5 only was spent, leaving unexpended, Rs. 7,61,317-5-1. Of this, Rs. 3,55,295-10-11 was renewed for payment of liabilities already incurred and for the completion of works, leaving a net saving of Rs. 4,06,021-10-2. The heads under which these savings occurred and the net amounts thereof were as under:—Engineer's Department, Rs. 1,07,625; New Works, Rs. 37,432; Health Department, Rs. 1,26,855; Police, Rs. 36,703; Hospitals, Rs. 12,331; Pensions and Gratuities &c. Rs. 6,178; Debt Charges Rs. 26,665; Fire Brigade, Rs. 31,693; General Superintendence, Rs. 4,416; Assessment and Collection, Rs. 7,929; Gardens, Rs. 4,290; Education, Rs. 3,841; and Insurance fund interest investment, Rs. 64.

12. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the expenditure was geater by Rs. 8,74,825-13-8, the principal increases being Fire Brigade, Rs. 69,022, Public Work, ordinary, Rs. 47,448; New Works, Rs. 39,846; Municipal Debt, Rs. 5,59,328; and Police, Rs. 1,05,340.

13. The expenditure on account of Loan Works was Rs. 29,65,681-1-0, which, added to the expenditure of

Rs. 65,45,511-14-5 from the Municipal Fund proper gave a total expenditure of Rs. 92,11,192-15-5.

14. Assets and Liabilities.—In para. 46 of his Report, the Commissioner gives a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation on 31st March, 1893, in which the total assets are taken at Rs. 5,28,57,059-1-8 and the total liabilities at Rupees 3,64,18,126-13-3 the value of assets over liabilities being thus shown at Rs. 1,64,38,932-4-5' which the Standing Committee find, is an an increase of Rs. 6,92,267-15-10 on the figures for the previous year.

The liabilities are: By various Loans, Rs. 3,59,15,897-11-6; Deposits by Contractors, &c., Rs. 4,84,292-0-6; Adjustment items (reserved for Loan Works Establishment), Rs. 17,937-1-3; Total Liabilities, Rs. 3,64,18,126-13-3.

15. Registration and Valuation of Property.—At the close of the year the number of properties on the Assessment Book was 51,344 (as against 51,135 on 31st March 1892). Of the total, 39,353 were assessed to the General Tax, 4,300 were exempted or compounded for on special terms, and 7,691 were small plots of unproductive land for which no bills were issued. The recorded gross valuation was Rs. 2,64,03,982 (a decrease of Rs. 21,76,941 on the figures for 31st March 1892). The valuation chargeable with the General Tax was Rs. 2,40,19,171; ditto not chargeable, Rs, 23,66,995; ditto for which no General Tax bills were issued, Rs. 17,816. The above falling off was due to the revision of the valuation of Government properties and properties owned by the Port Trust Estate, buf for which, there would have been an actual increase in the valuation of Rs. 5,86,611. Notwithstanding this decrease, the enhanced amount of the general tax paid by the Secretary of State amount to Rs. 55,839. The number of buildings demolished was 426, while 540 new buildings were erected and 199 existing properties were enlarged.

"Outstanding Balances of the General Tax."—It is satisfactory to note that, although at the beginning of the year the outstanding balance on account of property taxes was Rs. 4,53,728, the amount was, by the middle of July last, reduced to Rs. 40,447.

17. Assessment Appeals.—The number of appeals to the Small Cause Court against valuation was again satisfactorily small, the total being 90, of which 19 were dismissed, 19 allowed, 39 settled by consent, and 13 remained undisposed of.

18. The Revenue Audit branch report that the books and balances of all the ward clerks were examined at the end of each quarter and the bills checked, whilst the assessment books of the head office were examined with a view to ascertain that no property liable to taxation had been omitted.

19. Drainage, &c.—The sewerage of Colaba on the Shone System at a cost of Rs. 7,09,608 was sanctioned by the Corporation just before the close of the financial year and is being proceeded with. In the Byculla portion of Agripada District the work of house connections is practically completed, but in the First Drainage Section, comprising the most densely populated portions of the city, the work has been suspended, pending the results of the various experiments that are being made under the supervison of a committee of the Corporation with different kinds of fittings. A pipe sewer from Parel village via Government House Road to the main sewer at Lall Bagh was laid, and branch sewers for the village and metal vent-shafts are under construction. Two masonry shafts for improving the ventilation of the Queen's Road were put up and additional manholes provided. A new night-soil depot [illegible] Road was completed, and other minor works were carried out. The Carnac Bunder night-soil depot was maintained in good order, but from the 8th March pumping there was discontinued, as sea-water is not now used for flushing, the necessary water being drawn from the Tansa main. The old engines and pumps at Love Grove Station broke down occasionally and were unable to cope with the large addition to the volume of sewage, consequent on the great increase of the flow since the opening of the Tansa Water Works. The old machinery has been superseded by four sets of Worthington's triple expansion engines, sewage pumps, and Badcock's boilers.

A large quantity of silt was passed through the sewers to the sea, and it is reported that the state of the sewers showed a great improvement over that of the previous year.

Additional latrines and urinals were erected, and others of these much-needed places of accommodation are in course of construction.

20. Water-supply.—By the introduction of the Tansa supply, the daily quantity of water has been increased from 16¼ to 29 millions of gallons. The rainfall at Vehar in the year under notice was the heaviest on record since 1861, namely, 129·38 inches; at Tansa it was 114·18; at Tulsi, 144·15; and at Pawai, 122·27. All these lakes overflowed, and it is estimated that 30,000,000,000 gallons passed over the waste weir at Tansa. From that lake the average daily draw-off was 20,500,000 gallons. The offer of rewards for their capture only resulted in the taking of two crocodiles and eighteen of their eggs. The repairs to the John Hay Grant Reservoir were continued, and the leakage was much diminished. In consequence of corrosion from contact with salt earth of the 32'' Vehar main between Dadar and Matunga, one of the pipes had to be replaced, whilst a portion of the pipe embankmnet from Kurla to Sion was repaired. The number of water connections was increased from 18,113 to 18,486. This exhibits a lower average of increase than formerly, but as the number of complaints of short supply, and of applications for second or larger connections has diminished, the inference is that the reason for this falling off in the average is, that the Tansa supply has greatly improved the water service.

21. Buildings, Roads, Overbridges, and Lighting.—Applications to build or rebuild numbered 991, of which 873 were sanctioned. There were 70 buildings or parts of buildings which fell, in 5 of which 17 persons were injured and 1 was killed. Land for the construction of new roads in the Agripada, Dadar, Mahim, and Matunga districts has been purchased, on which the total expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 17,41,565. The roadway over the Tansa main from Dadar to Matunga is now being made, and the Connaught and Sussex Roads were approaching completion at the end of March last. The construction of the long-deferred overbridge in Falkland Road will soon be proceeded with. The Corporation have accepted the terms laid down by Government in its resolution of 9th March, 1893, and the land required in the matter is now being acquired. The plans in connection with the overbridge near Wari Bunder await the final approval of Government. Regarding the question of lighting it appears there were 3,580 gas lamps in the streets, and that, with a view to improving the illuminating power of the gas, experiments are being made with Welsback's incadescent burners. The number of kerosine lamps is 1,448.

22. Fire Brigade.—The Brigade is now fully equipped with engines and appliances of the latest design, and is well disciplined and efficient. During the twelve months there were 137 fires, the damage done by which is entered at Rs. 3,18,599, of which Rs. 87,000 was on account of hay stacks.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

23. The Health Officer reports that with a higher temperature and a higher dew-point there was a higher mortality, and with this season, unfavourable to health; there were other conditions within the city itself tending to depress the vitality of the population. In his opinion the most serious of all these, is the constant saturation of the ground by the water consumed by the people, and the enormous accumulation of subsoil water consequent on the absence of drainage, and hence that which occurs in other places where the land is wet and marshy occurs in Bombay, namely, the poisoning of life from malarial fever; for while one of the first principles of sanitation is that the water brought into a city shall be carried away again promptly, here, for the greater part, the soil becomes waterlogged. The Health Officer also points out that however powerful the pumps at the drainage outlets may be, the water will remain in the soil until the undrained and ill-drained localities are properly connected with the means of outlet.

24. There are districts, Dr. Weir remarks, where the daily water-supply is equal to sixty gallons per head of the population, though there are no drains for carrying off subsoil water or drainage, and in the new undrained districts, the inhabitants may be said to be living among sewage. Whilst expressing the earnest hope that the question completing the sewerage and surface drainage may be dealt with without delay, the Health Officer suggests that the quantity of water supplied per head per diem, should be reduced to twenty gallons in ill-drained districts, and to fifteen gallons in those which are wholly undrained. Overcrowding and want of ventilation were among the causes most predisposing to disease, and he strongly recommends the amendment of the Municipal Act so far as it relates to building regulations. Regarding his suggestion that an engine should be constantly employed for flushing out gullies in the most crowded parts ot the city, the Corporation have directed that provision should be made accordingly in the Budget estimates for next year.

25. The Standing Committee have again to express their regret at the high mortality, the deaths from all causes, except still-born, having numbered 26·518, equivalent to a death-rate of 32·26 per 1,000 on the figures of the Census of 1891, in which year the percentage was 29·01, whilst the average of the last five years was 28·63. In the past year there was an increase in all the death-causes except in those relating to the nervous system, in which there was a slight decrease. The chief increases in mortality were from fevers, small-pox, phthisis, diseases of the respiratory system, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and accidental deaths.

Taking the deaths at different ages, it is found that by far the highest mortality was that among children of one year, 7,763, equal to a death-rate of 306·94 per mille. The lowest rates was among children of from 10 to 14, 6·02. The highest death-rate was among the small community of Negro-Africans, 105 having died out of a population of 146, equal to a mortality of 719·17 per mille; then came Hindu low-castes, 51·38; Jains, 46·42; Mussulmans, 41·25; Bhattias, 39·79; Lingaets, 39·54; Buddhists, 31·57; Hindus of other castes, 28·13; Brahmins, 27·77; Native Christians, 27·16; Jews, 26·88; Parsees, 23·78; Eurasians, 21·24; and Europeans, 20·10. The ratio of mortality according to localities was as under: Parel, 47·59; Kamathipura, 46·15; 1st Nagpada, 40·15; and the sections of lowest mortality were the Water Division, 2·66; Fort, South, 8·60; Mahalakshmi, 15·34; Worli, 17·29; Walkeshwar, 17·32; Chowpati, 19·11; Esplanade, 19·37; and Sion, 20·56.

The deaths from cholera were 5 more than in the previous year, but less than the average; from small-pox the deaths were 311 more than the average. From measles there were 96 more deaths than in 1891, and from fever 914. From leprosy there were 45 deaths, or 25 less than the average. From hydrophobia there were six deaths. Of the dead, 17,879 were buried, 8,857 burned, and 1,209 carried to the Towers of Silence.

26. Birth Registration.—No improvement is observable in the number of births registered, as the total—15,485 living and 1,427 still-born—was 33 less than in 1891; of the living, 8,045 were males and 7,440 females.

27. Work of the Health Department and Cost thereof.—The average number of work-people and carts employed daily were 4,272 men and women, 1,046 scavengering and drain carts and 203 night-soil and cesspool carts; of garbage and kutchra collected and removed, there were 318,194 tons, or 871 tons a day, or 21 tons more than in the previous year. 140,480 tons of night-soil, or more than 384 tons a day were also collected and removed. Upwards of 182 miles of covered drains were opened and cleaned. The total expenditure on the department was Rs. 1,175,517-1-8 including cost of Vaccination Branch, but as the Department earned Rs. 7,03,711-8-1 including receipt of that branch, but deducting proportionate cost of the Assessment and Collection Department in respect of the Halalkhor Tax, the net cost to the Municipality was only Rs. 4,71,805-9-7, or about Rs. 57,356 less than in the previous year.

28. The Leper Asylum.—The daily average number of patients was 264-1-3 at a monthly cost of Rs. 9-6-0 per head. Some difficulty is felt in keeping the number below 300, the maximum for which funds are contributed by Government and the Corporation. A sum of Rs. 19,000 was received from a benevolent Parsi lady for the construction of a separate hospital ward with bathing places and latrines for women and children. The decrease in deaths by leprosy referred to in para. 25, may, the Standing Committee think, be in great measure attributed to the establishment of the assylum and the great care and attention bestowed on its unfortunate inmates.

29. Markets.—The supply of fruit was plentiful, good and cheap, but vegetables were rather scarce. The meat supply was also plentiful, good and cheap. As much as 98 tons of mutton, beef, fish, corn and other articles were seized and destroyed as being unfit for human food. The total revenue from markets and slaughser-houses was Rs. 3,77,527, an increase of Rs. 13,745 over that of the previous year.

30. Education.—The grant for educational institutions was Rs. 87,720 including Rs. 61-220 for primary instruction. The receipts of the Joint Schools Committee were Rs. 1,23,820-4-5, of which a balance of Rs. 26,696-14-10 remained at the close of the year. The number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March last was 6,392. The sanitary condition of some of the school buildings still leaves much to be desired, but the Joint Schools Committee express the hope that the new school building over the Bhuleshwar Market will be a model for other school-houses. A new school for girls was opened in Thakurdwar Street, which has 70 pupils on the rolls.

The Joint Schools' Committee state that there was an increase of 180 pupils in the Municipal schools and of 464 pupils in the schools which are aided from the School Fund under the Grant-in-Aid Code. Since the transfer of the primary schools to the Municipality, the Joint Schools Committee have registered altogether 13 new schools for receiving grants-in-aid under chapters V and VI of the Code, five new schools being added to the list last year.

The Standing Committee desire to call attention to the decrease in the aggregate number of pupils in the unaided primary schools of the city on the assumption that the returns of the numbers present in the various schools in the city are correct.

31. Report of the Municipal Auditors.—This is more concise than usual, and shorter by one-third than in the previous year. The report will however be found to contain what is material, the details which have been omitted merely being those already appearing in some of the departmental reports.

In accordance with the terms of section 124 (3) of the Municipal Act, the Standing Committee direct that all appendices attached to the reports of the several heads of departments as received from the Commissioner, be circulated with his report for the information of the Corporation.

The Committee discussed at great length the question of adding a paragraph to the review pointing out the great decrease in the number of pupils in the unaided primary schools.

Mr. Roughton opened the discussion by moving that the following be added to the "review," "that the Standing Committee desire to call attention to the great decrease in the aggregate number of pupils in the unaided primary schools of the city on the assumption that the returns of the numbers present in the various schools in the city are correct." He remarked that the Joint Schools Committee were encouraging private schools by allowing them grants-in-aid, and the result of it was that the number of pupils attending the private institutions which did not receive such aid showed a marked falling off, and there was a decrease of 1875 pupils to be found in those institutions.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Oxenham replied that the figures supplied by the owners of the schools, in the number of the pupils of which there appeared to be a great decrease, were not reliable. Those schools were not under the control of the Joint Schools Committee, as they did not receive any "grants." It was not safe to rely on the figures, and it might, perhaps, be the case that there was an increase instead of a decrease in the number of the pupils.

Mr. Geary thought that Mr. Roughton was quite right in calling the attention of the Corporation to the fact that there was such a decrease, but he did not agree with Mr. Roughton that this was the result of the encouragement given by the Joint Schools Committee. They knew of an instance in which 500 pupils of a school attended by 1,500 pupils left the institution suddenly, and it could not be found out where they had gone to or why they had left. It was not, therefore, quite improbable that there had been a decrease in the number of pupils attending the primary schools. Perhaps they might have taken up some employment, or there might have been some other reason for leaving the schools.

Mr. Kabraji moved an amendment to the effect that the Committee should also express it as their opinion that "it is believed that the encouragement which is given to private enterprise will assist in the development and improvement of primary education in the city."

The Chairman asked Mr. Kabraji to write down the amendment, but it being found out that no member seconded it, the Chairman declared before the mover wrote it out, that the amendment fell through.

Mr. Roughton's amendment was then agreed to, and the "review" was finally passed to be sent on to the Corporation.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

THE first half-yearly volume of the Geographical Society's new "Journal," edited by the Assistant Secretary, under the authority of the Council, is now completed, and is published by Mr. Stanford of Charing Cross. It forms a substantial tome of more than 600 pages, full of maps, papers read at the Society's meetings, and information on geographical subjects from all parts of the world. This is, of course, only our old acquaintance, the "Proceedings," in a new and improved form. The "Monthly Record" is the long-familiar "Notes," but arranged systematically, and selected so as to give a general view of geographical work and thought during the preceding months; while under the heading of "Geographical Literature of the Month," the editor reverts to the early system of giving a brief, non-critical notice of all books added to the library. Among the most valuable features is the monthly subject index to current geographical literature, including papers in geographical journals and periodical publications, British, Colonial, and foreign.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasions, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

THE following is the prize list of the Breeders' Classes at the Poona Horse Show opened yesterday:—

CLASS I.—Branded Mares over 14 hands, in foal by a Government Stallion and not under 4 years old, or if with foal at foot, not under 5 years of age.

	Rs.
Luxmi, Shewram Babajee, Bhimthadi	120
Gunga, Maruti Tatiaba, Bhimthadi	100
Parbati, Yessoo Balajee, Bhimthadi	75
Anarsi, Ganu Parbati, Bhimthadi	65
Gulmohor, Bapujee Raghoojee, Sirur	50
Piari, Appa Yadhao Rao, Parner	40
Howshi, Raghoo Darku, Parner	30
Mathi, Parbatrao Amritrao, Sirur	20
Chandraval, Manaji, Luxamon, Bhimthadi	15

CLASS II.—Branded Mares bred in India under 14 hands, same conditions as Class I.

	Rs.
Sita, Tukaram Mahadji, Bhimthadi	60
Parvati, Bala Tukaram, Bhimthadi	50
Luxmi, Mahadu Ganesh, Bhimthadi	40
Hirkani, Ganu Venku, Bhimthadi	35
Arabi, Shabas kn Hostdar ku, Nagar	30
Howshi, Bhawo Bhomajee, Parner	25
Luximi, Gangaram Ramchandra, Bhimthadi	20
Luximi, Nama Raojee, Sirur	10
Radhi, Dajee Chimnajee, Bhimthadi	10
Dawlat, Raghu Pandu, Bhimthadi	10
Luximi, Raojee Luxuman, Parner	10
Godi, Uma Manku, Parner	10

CLASS III.—Mares for Mule breeding branded D.

	Rs.
Bhagi, Bapu Kassum, Sirur	40
Jamni, Jetmal, Luxmidas, Sirur	25
Tapi, Narayen Chokoba, Sirur	15
Muna, Abdul Kadar, Nagar	5
Devmani, Kussa Govinda, Shrigonda	5
Mani, Durpathi Keru, Sirur	5

CLASS IV.—Yearling Colts bred in India.

Khandia, Vittal Sadaseo, Sirur	50
Damu, Sakaram Nana, Sirur	40
Rupsunder, Shunker Jejaba, Shrigonda	35
Rambax, Dowlatrao Gunpat, Parner	30
Guruprasad, Shaik Hogasbhai, Shrigonda	25
Kushaba, Shaik Fakir Abdulla, Bhimthadi	20
Khandia, Yadaorao, Balwantrao, Bhimthadi	15
Martand, Bala Sakharam, Bhimthadi	10
Khandia, Sadu Patilbawa, Shrigonda	5

CLASS V.—Two-year-old Colts bred in India.

Shunker, Amrita Bhiwa, Pargaon	35
Khandu, Nana Tukaram, Bhimthadi	25
Hira, Sakharam Raoji, Bhimthadi	20

CLASS VI.—Yearling Fillies bred in India.

	Rs.
Luximi, Bapu Babajee, Bhimthadi	40
Howshi, Gopala Raojee, Parner	35
Chandrabhaga, Mahadu Rajba, Bhimthadi	30
Mathuri, Jairam Balajee, Parner	25
Mahali, Babaji Rakmajee, Bhimthadi	20
Sarangi, Tukaram Ramjee, Bhimthadi	15
Luxmi, Ganu Vankoo, Bhimthadi	10

CLASS VII.—Two-year-old Fillies bred in India.

	Rs.
Lalpar, Maruti Luxmon, Bhimthadi	80
Sundri, Vitoo Deojee, Shrigonda	60
Champa, Mirza Alikhan Natho, Sirur	50
Kesari, Dhondi Tawji, Parner	40
Luximi, Bapu Kushaba, Phaltan	35
Ahili, Sukaram Raojee, Shrigonda	30
Hirkani, Ganpat Abaji, Bhimthadi	25
Luximi, Daji Bapuji, Bhimthadi	20
Waransi, Ganu Aba, Bhimthadi	15
Gangi, Ramjee Bhagu, Parner	5

CLASS VIII.—Three year old Fillies bred in India.

	Rs.
Chandrabhaga, Bapuji Rungrao, Haveli	100
Yeshwada, Pandharinath Bhag, Shrigonda	80
Luximi, Dipchand Virchand, Indapur	60
Luximi, Maruti Keshaorao, Sirur	50
Luximi, Sakharam Holba, Haveli	40
Luximi, Bapu Tukaram, Sirur	35
Gulabi, Govind Chimnaji, Parner	30
Sabji Bapu Govindrao, Parner	25
Soni, Raojee Pandoo, Sirur	15

CLASS IX.—Mules of any age. No Entries.

CLASS X.—Horses and Mares of any age sold for Remount purposes, including those sold to the Rearing Depot.

	Rs.
Champa, Mirza Allikhan Nathokhan, Sirur	60
Luximi, Dipchand Wirchand, Indapur	40
Rambax, Dawlatrao Ganput, Parner	20
Shanker, Amroota Bhiwa, Pargaon	15
Khandia, Vithal Sadashio, Sirur	5
Khandoo, Babaji Kondi, Purandhar	5
Kesari, Dhondi Taoji, Parner	5
Khandoo, Nana Tookaram, Bhimthadi	5

CLASS XI.—Horses, Ponies and Mares under 14-1 over 3 and under 7 years of age.

	Rs.
Saloo, Shripati Patilbawa, Purandhar	30
Luximi, Bhiwa Arjuna, Karjat	20
Ganga, Baliba Kusaji, Bhimthadi	10
Kalu, Sheik Amir, Ahmednagar	5
Makhmali, Saganmal Rupchand, Sirur	5
Luximi, Narayen Limbaji, Haveli	5

CLASS XII.—Geldings bred in India under 7 years of age.

Khandia, Gopal Sakharam, Parner.
Khandia, Ganpat Rao Pandoo, Parner.
Banshia, Ramsing Motising, Shrigonda.

No prizes awarded—but an Inam of Rs. 5 awarded to each of the three horses.

THE TARKESHWAR TEMPLE CASE.

IN this suit heard at Calcutta a rule has been obtained, calling on the defendant to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed, and an injunction granted restraining the defendant from in any way interfering with the property of the shrine until the determination of the whole suit. Sir Charles Paul, the Advocate-General, Mr. Hill and Mr. Mitter with him, accordingly, on Friday last, in a very crowded Court, showed cause against the rule, Mr. Jackson appearing for the plaintiff in support. Sir C. Paul, in opening, stated that there were three names to be borne in mind by the Court, that of the late Mohunt Madhub Chunder Giri, the plaintiff's, Sham Chand Giri, who might be characterised as an impudent adventurer, and that of Sotish Chand Giri, his client, who has been appointed by will to succeed the Deceased Mohunt. His appointment had also been supported by two other cheylas, or disciples, but they had since joined the hostile camp. Sham Chand Giri laid no claim to the personal property of the late Mohunt, but only to that appertaining to the shrine itself. Sir C. Paul then cited a series of cases, showing that before a Court can grant an injunction in a matter of this sort, or appoint a receiver, the applicant must satisfy the Court that his suit has some probability of success, and will eventually blossom in all likelihood into a decree. Before taking any steps the Court must consider if in refusing the application a wrong has really been done to the applicant: on the other hand, the Court again will not interfere if the defendant makes out a strong case against the application. That the plaintiffs must not, by making extravagant allegations, impress the Court that they are suffering a grevious wrong for want of an injunction, nor is it necessary consequence, because the plaintiffs make violent charges, based on very slight foundations, that a receiver should be appointed.

The plaintiff in his plaint stated that the Mohunt died on the 10th of March 1893, that the property of the shrine was worth something over 18 lakhs of rupees, that he, the plaintiff, had been adopted as a cheyla with all due rites, that there is a custom for the head cheyla, or disciple, to officiate in the absence of the Mohunt, and that he had on a previous occasion, when the Mohunt was imprisoned for adultery, been duly elected by dasnama, and appointed by an instrument of arponama to succeed to the Mohuntship: and other matters which have already been reported in these columns: and that on the death of the Mohunt he had been sent for by him and verbally appointed as his successor, and was with the deceased Mohunt up to his very death, and that he was principal cheyla, and therefore had prior claims to the Mohuntship to anyone else; and that to appoint by will was not possible. As to the first allegation, Sir C. Paul went on to submit to the Court that the previous election by dasnama of the plaintiff was *res judicata*, as the election was to last only during the imprisonment of the real Mohunt. On his return the plaintiff had, it was true, refused to vacate the seat, but the Mohunt, on filing a suit against him, had obtained a decree, and had him ejected, and the plaintiff had gone further in the matter and had executed a deed releasing all claims to the Mohuntship at that time. As to the second allegation, Sir C. Paul argued that the plaintiff could not have been verbally appointed successor at the death-bed of the Mohunt as he was not present; besides that, there was this will, appointing another, and the plaintiff was also at a deadly feud with the Mohunt at that time, and it was not probable that he would either be present at his deathbedside or be appointed as his successor. As regards the third allegation Sir C. Paul argued that before he could claim any right to succeed as principal cheyla, he must be elected by dasnama. This had not been done, the old chelian being *res judicata* now, and therefore, as there was a will in existence which gave another precedence, he could have no title in the way either. The plaintiff could only claim a title to succeed in one of three ways, either by his title under the dasnama and deed of arponama, which was now *res judicata* or else by actual appointment by Madhub Chunder Giri, the deceased Mohunt, which had never taken place, or else as principal cheyla. To obtain the Mohuntship in this way he must have been a cheyla or disciple continuously, the right to succeed as cheyle being the same as the right to succeed as son; a discontinuance, a change of the relation between the two parties, the person succeeded to and the successor, destroyed all rights, and in the plaintiff's case this had been done, as he had ceased to be a disciple for a considerable time. None of these three methods being possible, the title and the claim of the plaintiff must fall to the ground. The Advocate-General had not finished his opening, when the matter was adjourned by the Court for further hearing *sine die*, the Vacation Court having other business to deal with.

THE LOSS OF THE SWORDSMAN.

THE inquiry into the loss of the steamer Swordsman was continued at Colombo on the 19th instant when the following evidence was recorded:—

Geo. Sineker, second officer of the Swordsman, said he held a second mate's certificate of competency for foreign-going ships. On the night of the 3rd of Sept. he kept the watch from 12 midnight till 4 a.m., when he was relieved by the gunner. As usual, before going below, he scanned the horizon with a telescope, but saw nothing. It was a clear night with the wind S. S. E., with light showers of rain. When he left the deck all the steamer lights burnt bright—port, starboard, and masthead lights. He went below and entered his watch in the log, and then went to his cabin, and undressed. He turned in, and was just dozing off when he felt the shock of the collision. By his clock it was 4-20 a.m. when the vessels struck. He ran on deck, and then saw another steamer locked into the Swordsman 80 or 90 feet from the stern. He saw the green light of the Gelderland and rushed towards the bridge, but seeing that the Swordsman was so cut down, he jumped on the other steamer. The Swordsman's port light was burning when he got on deck. When the steamer backed she tore out the port side of the Swordsman, and the light fell in the water. He rushed on the bridge, and told the Captain that the Swordsman was sinking and helped his Chief Officer to clear a boat, and he went in it with him. They picked up three engineers and several lascars. Both the port and starboard lights of the Gelderland were burning brightly. There were no wateright compartments in the Swordsman. She would have sunk wherever she was pierced. They were all well treated on board the Gelderland.

Cross-examined by Mr. Creasy: From the bridge he could see that the sidelights were burning by the reflection, on looking over the rail. Two quartermasters were also on watch. They were Hindoos. The watchmen were changed when he went below. There was also a lascar on the forecastle. They had 4 quartermasters on board. It was the duty of a quarter-master when he struck the bells to report the lights. He looked through the telescope before the gunner came on the bridge, and told him there was no light in sight. On the night in question the masthead light would have been visible for miles. When he left the bridge the steamer's course was S by S ½ W. by bridge compass—true course S. S. W. The steamer steered well. She was steered by hand.

Amjee Sinkan, a quarter-master on the Swordsman, deposed that he took charge of the wheel at 4 on the morning in question, and directly he went on the bridge he saw the light of the Gelderland. He, however said nothing, and the gunner on duty gave him no orders; so he kept the steamer on her course south by west, ½ W. When the steamer came close he saw her green light, and then the gunner told him to steer west. He did so; but the collision occurred just after. All the Swordsman's lights were burning. He saw that as he came aft; but it was not his duty to report on the lights.

Examined by Mr. Keith: He did not see the port light of the Gelderland.

Cross-examined by Mr. Creasy: He did not change the ship's course till the gunner told him to port the helm, and he did so; but the helm did not answer; there was no time for it before the collision occurred. The quarter-master whom he relieved told him he had seen the Gelderland's light.

Sikka Ditiah, a secunny, said that he came on duty at 4 o'clock. He was at the lower bridge at the clock, his duty being to strike the bells at the watch and to take care of the lights. Five minutes after he assumed duty he saw another light and he told the gunner, going up to the bridge to tell him. He did not know what action the gunner took, but the collision took place soon after. From his place at his watch he could see the lights of his vessel, and three lights were burning, namely, one forward, a white light; one green light on the starboard side; and on the port side a red light.

By Mr. Keith—The collision took place 20 minutes after I saw the light. When the Gelderland was about 20 fathoms from the Swordsman he saw her green light; but he did not see her red light.

By Mr. Creasy: He kept a look out besides attending to the lights and the time. The light that he saw was very high, and he thought it was the forward light. He saw the light for 20 minutes and knew it was the masthead light. He saw the starboard light shortly after he saw the first light. At five minutes after 4 o'clock the gunner called to witness to see that the lights were all right. He did so and reported that both side-lights and the masthead light were all right.

Francisco Palmis, the gunner, recalled, was first examined by Mr. Keith, and pointed out on a plan the position of the Swordsman when he first saw the white light of the Gelderland, which, he said, he first discerned about six points off the port bow of the Swordsman. Five minutes later he saw the green light of the Gelderland and he then told the secunny to go hard-a-port. The secunny complied and the steamer then went 21 off her course. The collision took place about nine or ten minutes after he saw the green light and had given this order.

Mr. Creasy at this juncture objected to the system by which the evidence of this witness was being obtained. The man was put questions in English and he answered in broken English (being a Spaniard) and Mr. Creasy said he could not understand his answers, and he did not think that the witness understood the questions. He thought this very unsatisfactory, as the whole thing hinged on this witness's evidence.

A doubt was expressed by the Court as to whether a Spanish interpreter could be obtained in Colombo.

Witness's examination was then continued. He said that, when he went on the bridge he was not told by the officer of the watch whom he relieved that there was a light ahead, and he saw it first.

Cross-examined by Mr. Creasy; Witness said that when he first saw the Glederland's light he thought the light was that of a star, but he never lost sight of it; and he soon saw it was the light of a steamer, and he kept a look-out for the red and green light, but he only saw a green light, and when he saw that light, he put his helm over to get away. The Gelderland was not a mile off when he first saw her green light. He admitted that green lights with a good ray were observable at evening times about 2¼ miles away, but not at 4 o'clock in the morning. When he saw the green light of the Gelderland she was so close that there was no time to get wheel over properly. He did not think that at 4 o'clock in the morning it would be possible to see a green light at a distance of more than a mile and a half. The red light ought to be seen further, but not the green light, for the green light was like water. He had steered many other ships before, but he had never steered the Swordsman previously. He had had experience of P. & O. steamers where steam is used in connection with the steering gear. The Swordsman had not got steam power to her steering gear, and therefore, she answered her helm but slowly, in comparison with the ships he had been previously connected with, and two men even could not put the helm hard-a-port. If he had had steam on the steering gear he doubted if the Swordman could have got out of the way of the Gelderland in time. In order to assist in turning the ship's helm hard-a-port he went and helped the wheelman to turn the wheel. He added in conclusion that he did not see the captain of the Swordsman at all.

Canji Siva, secunny from the Swordman, said he went at 2 a.m. to the wheel on the night of the collision, and he was relieved by Angi Sinkam. When Angi Sinkam came to the wheel he told him nothing because he had seen nothing. During his watch he did not see the light of the Gelderland. He could not see the light of the Swordsman from the wheel. He had gone to sleep before the collision occurred.

Examined by Mr. Keith: Before he went below he saw all the three lights of the Swordsman burning. After the collision he jumped in the sea, but he did not then see the lights.

Cross-examined by Mr. Creasy: When he left the wheel he told the man who relieved him that the lights were all right.

On the afternoon of the 18th instant the Acting Dutch Consul, Ceylon (Mr. A. Schwartz), went on board to take the official protest of the Captain, officers, and crew of the Gelderland. Mr. A. B. Scott acted as interpreter, and the proceedings were conducted in accordance with the Dutch law, which requires every member of the ship's complement to subscribe to, or to state wherein his belief as to the cause and circumstances of the collision differs from the Captain's sworn statement of the affair. Captain de Boer had written his account in Dutch, and the document was of course, explained to the men in the same language, and one by one they took oath that it was a true statement and subscribed their names at the foot. This "protest" had, however, to be translated into English, as the correspondence with the Hague authorities is carried on in English by the local consulate.

A REPORT mentioned in the Paris *Figaro* that Count Munster, the German Ambassador to France, will shortly be replaced by Herr von Radowitz, is not credited in Berlin.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE ARDLAMONT MYSTERY.

THE tragic death of Lieutenant Hamborough in the Kyles of Bute has aroused great interest in Southampton and the Isle of Wight, where the young officer was well known. His home was formerly at Ventnor, and his remains were buried there. Several "facts" with regard to the death of Mr. Hamborough have been corrected, and several other facts have been added. In the first place, Mr. Monson, who is accused of being concerned in the death of Mr. Hamborough, was not Mr. Hamborough's guardian, but only a very intimate friend. The friendship began four years ago, when, as an army tutor, he was "coaching" young Hamborough for Sandhurst. It is further stated that he advanced considerable sums of money to Mr. Hamborough. The further particulars refer chiefly to the "shooting accident." Dr. McMillan in his report gave it as his opinion that the wound might have been caused by Mr. Hamborough getting over the wall and holding his gun incautiously in his hand. This report, however, was made out on the assumption that the young gentleman had been using a short 20-bore sporting gun. It has been ascertained, however, that he carried a long 12-bore. In view of this Dr. McMillan withdrew his report. It is further stated that the young man's head was not disfigured by the scorching or burning of gunpowder. Particulars of an accident on the lake are curious. At dusk on the evening of Aug. 9 Mr. Hamborough went out sea-fishing in a boat with Mr. Monson at Ardlamont Point. The boat struck on a rock and filled with water. Hamborough could not swim, but his companion could do so, and he went ashore for aid, returning with another boat in which he took the young man to land. Both men arrived at Ardlamont House at two o'clock in the morning, drenched to the skin, and Hamborough, in particular, very much exhausted. In spite of this they were early astir, and were out shooting as early as six o'clock. As an explanation of the reason why they were so soon about, Mr. Monsoon said that his wife and family, who were living with him at Ardlamont, had occasion to visit Glasgow that day, and that as he had to be up at any rate to see them off he thought he might as well put in the morning rabbit-shooting. An hour and a-half after they set out Mr. Hamborough was lying dead. The exhumation and examination of the body of Lieutenant Hamborough took place at Ventnor churchyard on Sept. 4. Great excitement prevailed in the town, but the proceedings were private. The officials from Scotland arrived at half-past three o'clock, the party, consisting of Mr. J. Maclullich, procurator-fiscal of Inverary; Mr. McNaughton, deputy procurator-fiscal; Dr. Littlejohn, of Edinburgh, for the Crown; and Dr. Machullan, who first examined the body, and Dr. Gordon Sanders, M.B., on behalf of Mr. Monson, the accused. The coffin and its contents were taken to the mortuary, and the doctors commenced the examination immediately. When the coffin was opened the body was identified by persons who knew Lieutenant Hamborough. The body was greatly decomposed. The examination lasted over two hours, and was not completed before darkness set in. Photographs of the wounds in the head of the deceased were taken in several aspects. Photographs were also obtained of internal sections of the skull. Major Hambrough was present at the cemetery, and watched the proceedings from a distance. After the examination the body was again placed in the coffins, which were sealed and screwed down. The reinterment, which took place about ten o'clock, was unaccompanied by any ceremony. The legal and medical officials conducting the investigation were extremely reticent as to the result of the *post mortem*, but sufficient, the *Daily News* correspondent says, was permitted to leak out to favour the conviction that the wound was not self-inflicted. Several pellets were found in the head, and it was demonstrated that the shots entered the head from the back and passed out behind the ear, a portion of which was carried away. All the medical gentlemen were, it is understood, perfectly satisfied that there was no singeing of the hair or skin around the wound, which leads to the belief that the instrument of death could not have been in the hands of the unfortunate young gentlemen. In the course of conversation afterwards Major Hamborough said it was a fact that his son's life had been insured in two sums of 10,000*l*. each, and that both policies had been assigned to Mrs. Monson.

On Sept. 6 Mr. Monson was, at Inverary, fully committed for trial on the charge of murder. Artists, who arrived specially from London to take sketches, were not allowed to approach near the spot where the body was found or Ardlamont House, the object being to prevent any person from tampering with a small tree, the twigs of which have, it is believed, been ploughed with leaden pellets from a gun. The authorities are determined to keep this tree, as well as the surroundings intact until photographs are taken, and it is said to be quite likely that the tree will be cut down and produced in evidence.

A legal gentleman who has seen the documents, states that the assignments of Hambrough's life policies to Mrs. Monson were out and out assignments and not merely in the nature of securities. The question of the validity of such assignments does not arise, so long as it can be proved that Mr. Monson, with his non-legal mind, thought they were valid. I am told, too, on semi-official authority, that Mr. McNaughton, the Deputy Fiscal, upon returning from inspecting the body the day after the tragedy, expressed confidently the opinion that the dead man had not shot himself either accidentally or intentionally. His suspicion of Mr. Monsou may of itself account for the shadowing of him for some time before his arrest, but it renders more inexplicable the mistake of Dr. Macmillan in giving the report which he subsequently withdrew.

"In reference to the statements which have appeared about the insurances for £20,000, which were made on Hambrough's life," says the *Glasgow Herald*, "there seems to be no doubt that the policies, two in number, were assigned to Mrs. Monson. There are two documents in existence having this object in view both written in Hambrough's own hand. One is dated from an hotel in the Western Isles, and is said to be to the effect that if Mrs. Monson could pay the premiums the policies would be handed over to her as security for any money owing to her, and also for any liability which she might incur on his behalf. The phraseology throughout the document is of a distinctly legal character. It appears that Hambrough and Monson were brought together through the father of the former, Major Hambrough, who, having destined his son for the army, was anxious that he should lose no time in prosecuting his studies. He introduced him to Monson, asking that he would teach the young man as speedily as possible. The Major, however, subsequently tried to separate the two, as he thought that Monson was obtaining too much influence over his son; but in this he was not successful."

THE RUSSIAN MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

ACCORDING to a "Standard" telegram from Berlin, dated September 3, the General Council of the island of Corsica is reported to have requested the French Government to invite the Russian Government to establish a station for the Russian Mediterranean Squadron on the Corsican coast. According to report, two such stations are to be established, one in the western, the other in the eastern part of the Mediterranean. Proposals with this object are understood to have been already made to theRussian Admiralty. The idea of a Russian Mediterranean Squadron is said to have originated with the Czar himself.

Telegraphing on Sept. 3 the Paris correspondent of the "Times" says:—The visit of the Russian fleet to France is at last officially announced. The following note of the Havas Agency is to be found in all the evening papers:—"A communication from our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, which arrived yesterday at the Quay d'Orsay, brings to the French Government the official announcement that the Russian fleet, under the command of Admiral Avelon, is to come towards Oct. 13 (Oct. 1 Russian) to Toulon to return the visit made to Cronstadt by the French fleet."

The "Temps" adds:—"It was on Friday that the Russian Foreign Office informed M. de Montebello of its intention. The fleet which will come to Toulon will consist of five or six ships, among which will be those which went to New York for the international fete in honour of the Chicago Exhibition. It is probable that after this visit the question of the establishment of a permanent Russian naval station in the Mediterranean will be settled."

The St. Petersburg "Novoe Vremya," in an article on the aproaching visit of the Russian Squadron to France, hails that event as a fresh guarantee of peace. "For," the journal continues, "if the presence of the Emperor William and the Prince of Naples at the German and Austrian military manœuvres is to be accepted as a proof of the impregnable character of the Triple Alliance, this visit will serve as a reminder that the ultimate march of European affairs is in an equal measure dependent on the Franco-Russian 'entente.'"

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE CRANIUM OF SOPHOCLES.

AMONG the treasure-trove which has come to light lately as the result of Hellenic excavation, none, says the *Lancet*, has been more enthusiastically heralded than that which was discovered the other, day at Deceleia—namely, the cranium of Sophocles. Already it has been sought to throw a damper on the delight of the discoverers by suggesting doubts as to its authenticity—and certainly the Greek record as to such "salvage from antiquity," whether it be a coin or a manuscript, a tomb or a cranium, is not so invariably unsullied as to absolve the finder from the most stringent proofs of *bona fides*; controversy round this latest prize of archæology has waxed so warm, indeed, that an arbiter has had to be constituted—an arbiter who, to classical learning, adds the scarcely less appropriate qualification of anatomical and palæontological knowledge. Professor Virchow, of Berlin, is the authority to whom the contending camps have consented to appeal and by his judgment, reinforced as it will doubtless be by that of the archæologists and men of science with whom Germany abounds the question will, provisionally at least, be settled.

The *Lancet* awaits Professor Virchow's decision with unusual interest and on grounds which every student of the connection between genius and organisation will readily appreciate. Probably no dramatic poet who ever lived possessed faculties which were so splendid in their proportion and so symmetrically balanced. Aristotle, in a memorable passage of the "Poetics," has announced the artistic rank of Sophocles for all time, and a perusal of the "Antigone"—even in the English prose of Professor Jebb—will amply confirm the verdict of the Stagirite. "Perfect beauty," said Ottfried Muller in the opening sentence of his monumental work on Greek art, "perfect beauty, like the purest water, should have no characteristic"—a profound saying which commends itself to the æsthetic mind the more it is pondered over. Nothing detached, nothing conspicuous, in outline and colour diverts the eye from a symmetrical, a harmoniously balanced and blended creation such as we recognise in the Sophoclean master work—a drama which, owes its transcendent beauty not to "fine passages," not to "similes" or "figures," which, after all, are but the after-thoughts—the *adminicula*—that come in aid of an imperfectly thought out original, but to the absolute symmetry of the conception, the statuesque completene with which the central figure, embodying the central idea, impresses itself on the thoroughly sympathetic spectator. From core to periphery there is indeed nothing "characteristic," nothing "exceptional," in the consummate whole—"totus, teres atque rotundus"—of the Athenian poet; but the balance which is maintained throughout so faultless in its equipoise that the mind, once brought face to face with it, perceives and retains nought but the "perfect womanhood" of the poet's design.

Will the cranium just unearthed of the writer of the "Antigone" illustrate, so far as cranial structure can illustrate, the symmetry of the mind whose cerebral substratum it enclosed; or are we to experience yet another disappointment in finding that genius of the most perfect order can enshrine itself in a comparatively narrow and poorly adjusted tenement? We should indeed be surprised if this latter result were found to be the care—knowing, as as we do, the overwhelming preponderance of the instances in which mental power has prepared the contemporary world for its expression by the cranial conditions under which it is found. In the library of the University of Edinburgh, for example, the skull of George Buchanan, expcet for the abormal thinness of its osseous texture, is all that we might have expected. A gain, we have but to recall the fact that the only hat that would go over the cranium of Robert Burns (among a distinguished company, who, one by one, made the experiment) was that of Thomas Carlyle—a 'fit' that would have been impossible in the lifetime of the poet, with his dark, bushy locks curling round his calvaria. Comparative craniology, indeed, from the fewness of its typical illustrations, labours under disadvantages which are not shared by other departments of comparative science; and it is this, among other considerations, which quickens expectation and intensifies interest as to the verdict which is about to be given by Professor Virchow and his assessors on the putative skull of Sophocles,

MEDITERRANEAN STRONGHOLDS.

MR. V. W. CALMADY HAMLYN, writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on this important subject. Mr. Arnold Forster's recent letter to the *Times* as to the comparative uselessness of Gibraltar, unfortunately contains no news. Nearly ten years ago I remember being told by Mr. George Rendel, the eminent naval expert, precisely the same story. Gibraltar, he said, as it then was offered little or no security for a disabled or defeated fleet, and he pointed out that the British ships could be destroyed at their exposed anchorage by a long-range fire, which could be with difficulty combated by the guns of the fortress. Mr. Rendel, at that time a Civil Lord of the Admiralty, well knew what he was talking about, and now that he has practically transferred his great talents to the service of Italy, his views are hardly likely to be modified. He added that no arsenal or naval yard could be reckoned secure that was not well out of range of the modern naval ordnance; and he contrasted Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth in that respect with Bizerta and Spezzia, very little to the advantage of the former ports. The sooner English people wake up to the truth about Gibraltar the better. It is, perhaps, venturesome to say so, but it is a matter of more real importance to them than the several or collective items of the great Newcastle programme.

With reference to Bizerta and Tunis, which Mr. Arnold Forster speaks of as places of great menace to the peace of the Mediterranean, I venture to think he writes with insufficient information. I was travelling in Tunis this April, and I paid several visits to its port, La Goletta, and to the shores of ancient Carthage. The city of Tunis lies six miles or so inland from La Goletta, at the head of a lagoon. A ship canal has just been completed from the port to the city; but I do not think it could be in any way available for mordern warships of large burden, although it can be traversed by torpedo boats or gunboats. The port of La Goletta is not much more than the artificially deepened entrance from the sea to the lagoon. I may add that the French Mediterranean fleet was lying in the roadstead throughout Eastertide, anchored in double columns and almost abreast of the low hills to the north of the sandspit which marks the site of the city of Dido. The inner line of anchorage seemed to me at least half a mile from the shore, if not more, and no craft larger than torpedo boats or despatch boats ventured in near La Goletta. The roadstead is at times very much exposed to violent storms, and it is a notoriously uncertain exploit in winter time to get landed from the Marseilles packets.

Bizerta stands on quite another footing, and is, no doubt, intended to play an important part some day. It is within a very short distance of the mail route to Malta and the Suez Canal, and menaces Sicily surprisingly. It lies far back from the sea, and the lagoons are behind and not, as at Tunis, in front of the town. A good deal of quiet work in the way of dredging has been done, and the future will see considerable development. But so far as I could learn, whatever may be contemplated, Bizerta is quite in its infancy as a naval port, and not as yet a great modern stronghold such as Spezzia. The reasonable jealousy of Italy must stand in the way of any ostentatious works at Bizerta, since their completion might well become a *casus belli* in these explosive times. I may add that, being a civilian and without omniscience, I do not like to draw any conclusions with authority. Yet I shrewdly suspect that Tunis will not be of much naval importance to France, unless as a lurking-place for torpedo craft; while I have heard it said that Bizerta, if it should become a second Toulon, may prove as much a source of weakness to France as of advantage. Not the less, in the event of our being worsted at sea in the Mediterranean, does the present absence of a naval coaling and refitting station at Gibraltar, and the acquisition of the Tunisian ports by France, means a disaster and a wound to our sea-supremacy, which few Englishmen seem to realize.

HITCH IN THE SIAMESE SETTLEMENT.

LORD DUFFERIN REMAINS IN PARIS.

A TELEGRAM dated Paris, Friday, September 8th, says:—This morning *Figaro* remarks that the difficulties in Siam are far from being settled. "Contrary to their pledges," the journal continues, "the Siamese have not only not evacuated their posts on the left bank of the Mekong, but they have not even given their officers orders to do so. Moreover, it is stated that the negotiations with M. Le Myre de Vilers which have been suspended, will not be resumed until three months hence, when the water will be too low to enable the French gunboats to support the just claims of France and to insist upon the execution of the engagements entered into by the Court of Bangkok."

Lord Dufferin, it is now stated, will not go to Switzerland but will remain in Paris for the settlement of the Siamese question.—*Reuter.*

Paris, Friday.—A correspondent of the *Figaro*, who is well-acquainted with the far East, says the French, have not yet arrived at the end of their difficulties with Siam, and that if they temporize instead of enforcing their demands immediately they will lose what ground or prestige they have acquired.

WRITERS AND READERS.

The largest place in the Swedish literary movement has been held by the women. The first and most talented of this group was Madame Anne-Charlotte Edgren-Leffler, Duchess of Cajanello. About 1880 she published three volumes of a novel containing an exquisite description of high life in Stockholm. Later, carried away by the emancipation movement, she wrote dramas on the rights of women and the poor, going straight to her goal in the most exact manner; satirical, but always preserving the tact of a woman of the world; of a sober, transparent temperament, her warmth always proceeded from an intellectual indignation. She never hesitated to put into practice that which her intelligence and her feeling of justice imposed on her. After her, the most famous Swedish woman writer is Madame Victoria Benediktsson (Ernst Ahlgren). An invalid, struggling with terrible physical suffering, she became famous at one stroke by some novels on peasant life and by a romance entitled "Money," describing the marriage and divorce between a young girl of intellectual aspirations and a wealthy but much older proprietor destitute of intellectual aspirations. Two other women writers are Mlle. Hilma Standberg and a very young woman, Mlle. Stella Kleve. Both of these women, however, have now disappeared from literature. The less important men writers are Verner von Heidenstam, Gustave of Geijerstam, Oscar Leventin, Tor Hedberg, and Axel Lundgard. The last gained his honours as collaborator of Madame Benediktsson. The literary movement in Sweden is now dead. It has been a long time since any work of importance has appeared. The causes are various. Perhaps the talent for the most part was insufficient in itself, or the exterior conditions were at fault. There is not a single independent and clear-sighted critic. There are only two or three great journals, and but one great publisher. The State gives six thousand crowns to encourage poetry, and this rather considerable sum is divided by the Academy between the old poets and the young professors. All intellectual life is at a hopeless standstill.

Is it true (asks the 'Daily News') that there is no demand among English novel readers for delicacy and subtlety? 'An Inexperienced Author,' who puts this question in the columns of the official organ of 'The Authors' Society,' tells a sad story about a 'Study' of which he wrote some two years ago. The publishers assured him that they thought it 'extremely clever,' but publishing it was quite another matter. 'Had they been in Paris they would have been only too delighted to bring it out, but it 'wouldn't do for England.' It hadn't swing enough; it was without the elements of popularity.' Thereupon 'The Authors'' correspondent, not discouraged, entirely rewrote his 'Study,' trying to work it up ('he daren't say down') to the English taste, and once more he submitted it to the English publishers. But again the firm begged to be excused. That the writer 'had improved his story by making it less diffuse and giving it more plot' they admitted; but it was still 'much too delicate and much too subtle for English tastes.' 'If this be so,' asks the 'Inexperienced Author,' in a rather, helpless fashion, 'how and what must I write in future? If it be not so, what shall I do with my MS.?'

Hitherto the world has been accustomed to look at the generality of German students as models of industry and plodding; we were, therefore, rather painfully surprised says the 'Athenæum' to hear that two of the most distinguished professors of the University of Berlin took occasion on the conclusion of their recent courses of lectures to express their great disappointment at the idleness now prevailing among the students of Germany. The venerable jurist Dr. Gneist pointed out the fact that it is impossible for students to make up by reading for the professorial lectures they had missed, whilst Professor Schmoller dwelt on the moral aspect of the students' negligence. If they disregard their duties as pupils, they cannot be expected to fulfil them as servants of the State. We believe that Professor Virchow also expressed himself publicly to the same effect.

The volume on Egypt which the late Mr. Francis Adams was writing for Mr. Fisher Unwin was in three parts. Unfortunately the last portion is not completed, but the fragment and the other parts are now in the printer's hands, and will be published next month. In this work Mr. Adams took what he believed to be the native view of English rule, and the whole question of the British occupation of Egypt is discussed in a very frank fashion. It is not improbable that Mr. Unwin will re-publish 'Lester,' the novel which Mudie and Smith refused to sell when issued in two volumes by Redway, and which was afterwards sold in one volume. Mr. J. W. Longsdon, the literary executor of Mr. Adams, will be glad to receive any communication from well-wishers with regard to the publication of the numerous MSS. which he has left. Letters will be forwarded by Mr. Unwin, 11, Paternoster-buildings.

Village life would be wonderfully brightened if the excellent suggestion made by Mr. Ogle at the Librarians' Conference could be carried out. The idea certainly seems feasible enough. It is that a group of villages should adopt the Libraries Act, and unite for purposes of administration. The Parish Councils Bill enables the village to utilise the Act, and the gain would be manifest if the district councils within the county council area could establish libraries, exchanging the books with each other as occasion arose.

'Wild Flowers in Art and Nature' is the title of a new illustrated work for art students and lovers of flowers, to be published in six monthly parts, commencing in October, by Mr. Edward Arnold. Each number will contain three or four coloured plates of flowers from water-colours, specially drawn by Mr. H. G. Moon; and in order to do full justice to the illustrations the parts will be printed on royal quarto paper. Mr. F. W. Burbidge, curator of the University Botanical Gardens, Dublin, has described the flowers, and has given such botanical information as is necessary for those wishing to make a study of the subject. The Principal of the National Art Training School, South Kensington, Mr. J. C. L. Sparkes, deals with the value of the plates as art studies or drawing copies.

Towards the end of next month Messrs. Isbister will publish a collection of essays by Dr. R. S. Ball, entitled 'In the High Heavens.' Some of the articles have appeared in the 'Contemporary' and 'Fortnightly,' but the distinguished writer has revised and in many cases extended them. Among the numerous subjects touched upon may be mentioned 'How Long the Earth will Sustain Life,' 'The Boundaries of Astronomy,' 'The Movements of the Solar System,' 'The Physical Condition of other Worlds,' and 'The Fifth Satellite of Jupiter.' The volume will be profusely illustrated. The 'starry knight'—if the pun may be permitted—will also publish through Messrs. Cassell in the course of a few weeks 'The Story of the Sun.'

The fifth (the first illustrated) edition of 'Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries,' by Dr. Francis Aidan Gasquet, Monk of the Order of St. Benedict, will be issued in October by Mr. Thomas Hodges. The volume, it will be remembered, is an attempt to illustrate the history of their suppression. The third number of the Heroes of the Crown Series will be the 'Life of Hugh Avalon,' Bishop of Lincoln in the fourteenth century, by Canon George Perry, of Waddington. It is not unlikely that this author will be one of the next created Catholic bishops.

The Bishop of Ripon is the author of a dozen sermons, which Messrs. Isbister are about to publish under the title 'A Son of Man amongst the Sons of Men.' They are intended to illustrate, from Old and New Testament sources, the influence of Christ on character. The same firm will also issue for Mrs. Boyd-Carpenter a collection of twelve allegories, called 'Fragments in Baskets.' The writer has gone to Confucius for her title. 'Men gather fish in baskets, but when they have got the fish they care no more for the baskets.'

The application of the electric light to the tables of the British Museum has proved a great success, and the readers are delighted at the prospect that throughout the long winter evenings they will be able to work in comfort. However, the other night the glass of one lamp burst with a loud bang, that resounded through the huge room. Directly afterwards the alarum bell rang for the readers to leave an hour before the usual time, and the visitors were temporarily apprehensive that something had gone wrong with the light supply. But the attendants explained that the said bell, by mistake, had been set as for the summer months, and consequently was rather premature.

With the sanction of the Council of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Mr. D. H. S. Cranage, of King's College, Cambridge, is about to publish through Messrs. Hobson, of Wellington, Shropshire, an architectural account of 'The Churches of Shropshire,' illustrated by Messrs. Martin, J. Harding, and W. Arthur Webb. The work will be an attempt to draw attention to the churches of the county, many of which are rich in beauty, and of great value to the student of architecture, and will be published in two volumes, dividing the county into southern and northern portions. Each volume will consist of five parts, the first of which will be issued in October, and the others may be expected quarterly.

Among the announcements of Messrs. T. and T. Clark's new works for the autumn season we notice: as of chief interest, the following: 'Darwinianism, Workmen and Work,' by J. Hutchinson Stirling LLD., the author of the wellknown 'Secret of Hegel, in two parts: I. The Workmen; II. The Work. The Gospel of Peter: Synoptical Tables with Translation and Critical Apparatus; edited by Professor H. von Schubert, D. D., Kiel; the authorised English translation by Rev. John Macpherson, M.A., Findhorn.

NOTICES.

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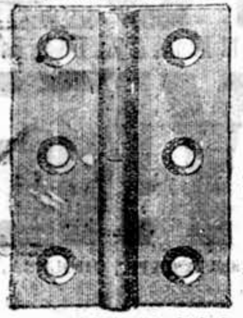

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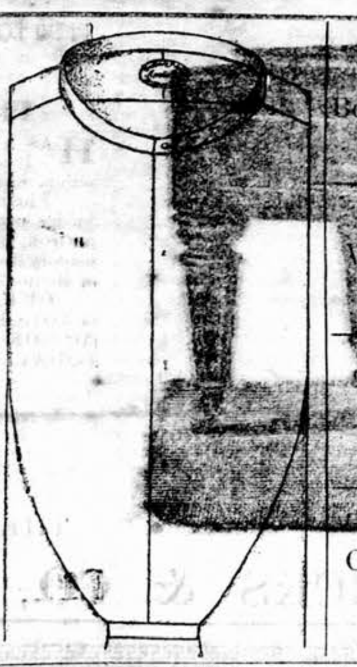

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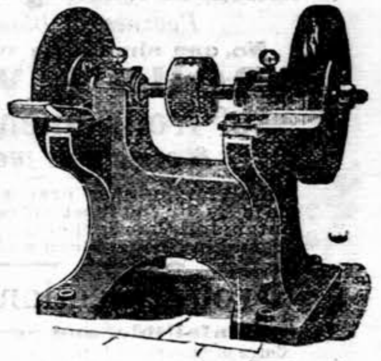

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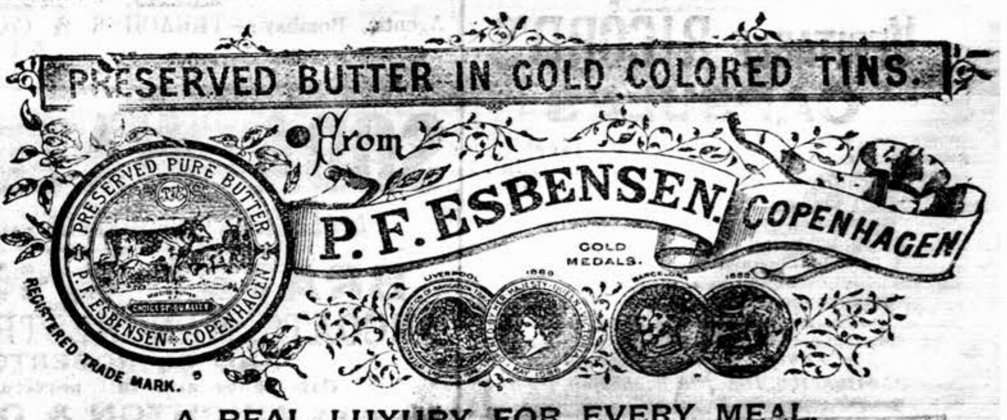

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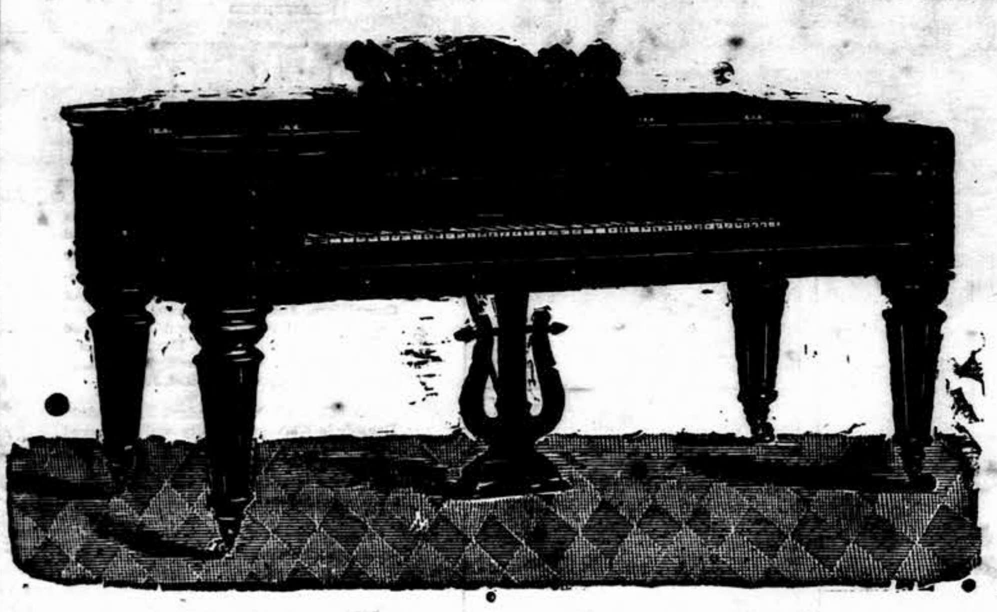

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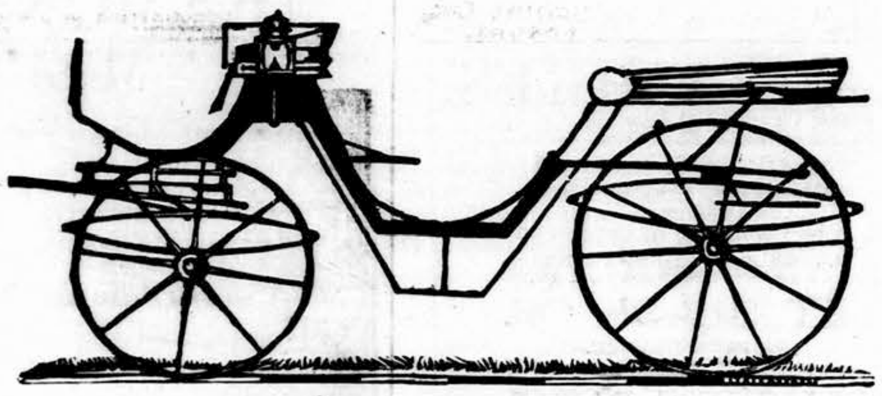

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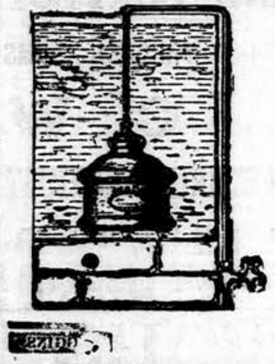

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